THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT,
IS PUBLISHED THURSDAYS, BY
A. J. Gerritson.
OFFICE ON PUBLIC AVENUE,
THREE DOORS ABOVE SEARLE'S HOTEL.

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# MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

We Join Ourselves to no Party that Does not Carry the Flag and Keep Step to the Music of the Whole Union.

VOL. 19. MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1862. NO. 28.

JOB PRINTING, of ALL KINDS,
DONE AT THE OFFICE OF THE
DEMOCRAT,
NEATLY AND PROMPTLY,
AND AT "LIVE AND LET LIVE" PRICES.

THE office of the Montrose Democrat has recently been supplied with a neg and choice variety of type, etc., and we are now prepared to print pamphlets circulars, etc., etc., in the best style, on short notice.

Handbills, Posters, Programmes, and other kinds of work in this line, done according to order

Business, Wedding, and Ball CARDS Tickets, etc., printed with neatness and despatch.

Justices' and Constables' Blanks, Notes Deeds, and all other Blanks, on hand, or printed to order

☞ Job work and Blanks, to be paid for or delivery.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

HENRY C. TYLER,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Umbrellas, Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes, Shovels and Forks, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware and Brooms. Head of Navigation, Public Avenue.
Montrose, Pa., May 13, 1862.-1y

WM. HUNTING COOPER.....HENRY DRINKER.
WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS.—Montrose, Pa., Successors to Post, Cooper & Co.—Office, Lathrops' new building, Turnpike st.

J. S. M'COLLUM.....C. D. W. SEARLE.
McCOLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank.

DR. WILLIAM. W. WHEATON,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.
*WITH DR. MYRON WHEATON,*
Mechanical and Surgical Dentist, recently of Binghamton, N. Y. tender their professional services to all who appreciate the "Reformed Practice of Physic;" careful and skillful operations on Teeth, with the most scientific and approved styles of platework. Teeth extracted without pain and all work warranted.
Jackson, June 14th, 1860. y*

DR. H. SMITH & SON,
SURGEON DENTISTS.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

J. C. OLMSTEAD.....J. L. READ.
DRS. OLMSTEAD & READ,
WOULD ANNOUNCE to the Public that they have entered into a partnership for the
Practice of MEDICINE & Surgery,
and are prepared to attend to all calls in the line of their profession. Office—the one formerly occupied by Dr. J. C. Olmstead, in DUNDAFF. my 7 3m.

DR. N. Y. LEET,
*Physician and Surgeon, Friendsville, Pa. Office opposite the Jackson House.*
DR. LEET gives particular attention to the treatment of diseases of the EAR and EYE; and is confident that his knowledge of, and experience in that branch of practice will enable him to effect a cure in the most difficult cases. For treating diseases of these organs no fee will be charged unless the patient is benefitted by the treatment. [August 20th, 1860.

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over Mr. Ballard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same, and to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, Pa., July 22d, 1860.—tf.

P. HINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Parrish Block, over store of Read, Watrous & Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. jan '60

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in the Barnes Meeting House, on Turnpike street. Allworkdone promptly, in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's Block, Montrose, Pa. apr 1 tf

WM. W. SMITH & CO.,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug 1 tf

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa. Shop opposite Lyons' store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. jo2 y

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dyes, Oils, Window Glass, Glass Ware, Wines, Liquors, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug 1 tf

HAYDEN BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
YANKEE NOTIONS
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.
WM. HAYDEN,
JOHN HAYDEN,
IRA Y. HAYDEN,
GEORGE HAYDEN.
*NEW MILFORD, PA.*

P. E. BRUSH, M. D.,
HAVING NOW LOCATED PERMANENTLY, AT
Springville,
Will attend to the duties of his profession promptly.
Office at D. Lathrop's Hotel.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETTS 1st July 1860, $1,621,819.27.
LIABILITIES, " " 43,068.68.
J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, Ass't " A. F. Wilmarth, Vice "
Policies issued and renewed, by the undersigned, at his office, one door above Searle's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.
nov23 y BILLINGS STROUD, *Agent.*

H. BURRITT
HAS just received a large stock of new Stoves, for Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop purposes, for Wood or Coal, with Stove Pipe, Zinc, &c.
His assortment is perfect and desirable, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for *Cash*, or to *Prompt Six Months Buyers*.
*New Milford, Oct. 25th, 1860.*

Dandelion Coffee.
A HEALTHY beverage. One pound of this Coffee will make as much as two pounds of other Coffee. For sale by ABEL TURRELL.

TAKE NOTICE!
Cash Paid for Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Furs. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Tannery, & Shop on Main Street.
Montrose, Feb. 6th. *A. P. & L. C. KEELER.*

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,
HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at Biddle Hotel.
New Milford, July, 1, 1861

ABEL TURRELL
HAS for sale, Metallic Oil, for Sewing Machines, Black & White Oil, Bed Bug, Rat and Mouse Poison, Homœopathic Specifics, Pond's Extract, and a great variety of Liniments, Salves, Pills, and Plasters, and an endless variety of Patent Medicines.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
LATE GRADUATES of THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a copartnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times.
Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical operations, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to.
☞ Office over Webb's Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in payment, at the highest value, and CASH NOT REFUSED.
Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1862.—tpf

PERSONS OUT OF BUSINESS, and wanting cheap farms, see advertisement of Vineland in another column.

SALT, by the Barrel, Sack or Pound. A. TURRELL.

WANTED—A respectable person of either sex in every neighborhood to sell J. B. Stafford's Olive Tar, and also J. B. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders. Olive Tar is a thin, transparent fluid; it is the best remedy known for Costive Complaints, Throat, Lungs, or Chest Diseases, Diphtheria, Croup, Whooping Cough, &c. My Iron and Sulphur Powders strengthen the system, and the digestion, and purify the blood. I have a circular containing 50 testimonials, full explanations, and over one thousand testimonials from well known prominent persons, which I will send to any one free by mail.
J. B. STAFFORD, Chemist,
41 Broadway, N. Y.

## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In accordance with the call issued by the Democratic State Central Committee, the delegates from the several Senatorial and Representative districts met in the hall of the house of Representatives at 10 o'clock on the 4th of July, and were called to order by the Hon. W. H. Welsh.

On motion of Mr. Searight, Gen. GEO. W. CASS, of Allegheny county, was unanimously chosen temporary Chairman.

On motion, the following temporary Secretaries were elected: Jacob Zeigler, of Butler; Truman Purdy, of Northumberland; J. H. Orvis, of Clinton; A. J. Gerritson, of Susquehanna; and T. W. Sutton, of Philadelphia.

On motion, the list of delegates was called over alphabetically, from which the following was compiled:

SENATORIAL.

Philadelphia—Richard Vaux, N. K. Shoemaker, John Apple and Robert E. Wright.
Chester and Delaware—John D. Evans.
Montgomery—E. L. Acker.
Bucks—Samuel Darrah.
Lehigh and Northampton—Robert M'Dowell.
Berks—Philip K. Miller.
Schuylkill—G. De B. Keim.
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—John Smith.
Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—C. L. Ward.
Luzerne—David R. Randall.
Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Warren—A. M. Benton.
Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—S. T. Shugert.
Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia—John G. Freeze.
Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin—Samuel Hepburn.
Dauphin and Lebanon—Wm. K. Wilson.
Lancaster—W. W. Brown, J. H. Brenneman.
York—W. S. Picking.
Adams, Franklin and Fulton—John Orr.
Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon—W. J. Baer.
Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—James Potts.
Indiana and Armstrong—J. Alexander Fulton.
Westmoreland and Fayette—Samuel A. Gilmore.
Washington and Greene—Wm. Patterson.
Allegheny—Geo. W. Cass, R. H. Kerr.
Beaver and Butler—Robert Montgomery.
Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—William M'Knight.
Erie and Crawford—Pearson Church.
Clarion, Forest, Jefferson and Elk—K. L. Blood.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Adams—Jacob Bushey.
Allegheny—James F. Richards, James Irwin, Dr. Penny, Samuel Ross, Samuel Harper.
Beaver—Wm. Leaf.
Bedford—Jacob Reed.
Berks—Wm. Albright, A. G. Green, Daniel Ermentrout.
Blair—William Forbes.
Bradford—Julius Russell, D. Rockwell.
Bucks—Jesse W. Knight, E. T. Hess.
Butler—James M. Bredin, Jacob Zeigler.
Cambria—John Fenlon.
Centre—Ira C. Mitchell.
Chester—James D. Jones, John D. Laverty, Jos. P. Walton.
Clarion, Forest and Jefferson—C. L. Lamberton.
Clearfield, M'Kean and Elk—G. T. M'Coy, J. T. Leonard.
Clinton—J. H. Orvis.
Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan—Peter Ent, Geo. D. Jackson.
Crawford—
Cumberland—Thomas O'Bryan.
Dauphin—Gen. A. L. Roumfort, J. C. M'Alarney.
Delaware—William Young.
Erie—Wm. Patton, W. A. Galbraith.
Fayette—T. B. Searight.
Franklin and Fulton—Hiram Keyser, H. G. Smith.
Greene—Jos. G. Gerrard.
Huntingdon—J. Simpson Africa.
Indiana—Cyrus Clark.
Lancaster—Samuel E. Keller, George L. Eckert, J. P. Andrews, G. J. Brush.
Lawrence—D. S. Morris.
Lebanon—S. T. M'Adams.
Lehigh and Carbon—Herman Rupp, S. E. Sites.
Luzerne—O. S. Dodson, Stanley Woodward and Geo. Sanderson.
Lycoming—John Piatt.
Mercer—J. M. Arthur.
Mifflin—George Bates.
Monroe and Pike—James H. Walton.
Montgomery—Geo. Lower, Geo. W. Wimley, L. H. Davis.
Northampton—Dr. A Stout, John A. Sletor.
Northumberland—Truman H. Purdy.
Perry—J. A. Magee.
Philadelphia—J. Foster, Jesse Johnson, Andrew Miller, J. P. Delany, E. R. Helmbold, Samuel Thompson, G. Benner, Wm. H. Souder, John H. Platt, Anthony J. Lechler, A. D. Boileau, Wm. O. Snyder, John P. Sutton, W. J. Sheible, Thos. J. Roberts, Geo. F. Borie, Michael Arnold.
Schuylkill—Jas. J. Connor, Jonathan Johnson, Joshua Boyer.
Somerset—A. H. Coffroth.
Susquehanna—A. J. Gerritson.
Tioga and Potter—H. A. Guernsey.
Union, Juniata and Snyder—Jas. H. Young, J. H. Shumaker.
Venango—Arnold Plummer.
Warren—J. Y. James.
Washington—G. W. Miller, A. H. Ecker.
Wayne—James R. Dickson.
Westmoreland and Armstrong—Jacob Turney, James C. Clarke, J. A. Fulton.
York—Adam Ebaugh, S. N. Bailey.

After discussion, and on motion, the Convention proceeded to vote for a permanent President, with the following result:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hon. F. W. Hughes, | 93 | votes. |
| Hon. R. Vaux, | 21 | " |
| S. Hepburn | 11 | " |
| Arnold Plummer, | 1 | " |
| Jacob Zeigler, | 1 | " |

Mr. Hughes having a majority of all the votes, was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Richards, of Allegheny, the nomination of Mr. Hughes was made unanimous.

The President elect was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Vaux and Hepburn.

On taking the chair, Mr. Hughes returned his thanks, in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Searight offered a resolution in relation to substitutes, intended to meet the case of substitutes from Philadelphia. The resolution gave rise to considerable debate.

A Philadelphia delegate desired that the Convention decide against any right to substitute.

A. J. Gerritson, of Susquehanna, moved as a modification, that a committee of five be appointed to consider all cases of contested seats, which was agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Gerritson, Searight, Lamberton, Biddle and Leaf.

On motion of Mr. Gilmore, amended by Mr. Lamberton, it was voted that the several Senatorial delegations each select one person as committee on permanent organization, and one person as committee on resolutions.

After some debate, on motion of Mr. Vaux, the Convention took a recess for ten minutes, to enable the delegates to select their committee men.

On the reassembling of the Convention a Committee of 33 on organization, and a Committee of 33 on resolutions, were reported:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

R. Vaux, Kline Shoemaker, Albert Boileau, Geo. F. Bone, John D. Lafferty, Geo. Lower, Samuel Darrah, Dr. A. Stout, A. G. Green, James Ryon, T. E. Sites, C. L. Ward, D. R. Randall, W. L. M'Coy, J. H. Orvis, Truman H. Purdy, Samuel Hepburn, W. K. Wilson, W. W. Brown, J. H. Brenneman, Adam Ebaugh, H. Z. Smith, W. J. Baer, James Potts, J. Alex. Fulton, T. B. Searight, G. W. Miller, Gen. G. W. Cass, Samuel Harper, R. Montgomery, Arnold Plummer, W. A. Galbraith, C. L. Lamberton.

After the announcement of the above Committee, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at three o'clock by the President.

John Hodgson was substituted for one of the delegates from Chester who failed to arrive, owing to indisposition.

Gen. A. L. Roumfort, chairman of the committee to select permanent officers, reported 33 Vice Presidents, and 14 Secretaries; the temporary Secretaries being continued, with some assistants. The report was adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that an assessment of twenty-five cents be made upon each member to meet necessary expenses.

On motion of Mr. Coffroth, Col. Jacob Zeigler read the Declaration of Independence, at the conclusion of which a vote of thanks was tendered to him by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Miller Gen. Roumfort was elected Treasurer of the Convention.

On motion of Dr. Snyder, the Convention took a recess for fifteen minutes.

After the lapse of an hour, A. H. Coffroth moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait on the Committee on Resolutions to ascertain how soon they would be likely to report. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed A. H. Coffroth, R. M. Kerr, and Mr. Richards said committee.

In their absence, Mr. Gerritson, chairman of the committee on contested seats, reported that everything had been amicably arranged, and asked to be discharged, which was agreed to.

The committee returned, and reported that the Committee on Resolutions would report in ten minutes.

R. H. Kerr offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to F. M. Hutchinson for his generous exertions in facilitating, as Secretary, the business of this Convention.

Which, on motion, was passed unanimously.

At a quarter after 5 o'clock the Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, Arnold Plummer, Esq., made the following report:

*Whereas*, The *American Constitution* was ordained and established by our fathers in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to *posterity*; therefore

*Resolved, I.* That the only object of the Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is.

*Resolved, II.* That to the end that the Union may be restored, and the Constitution and laws be enforced throughout its whole extent, we pledge our hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war.

*Resolved, III.* That the true and only object of the war is to restore the Union and enforce the laws; such a purpose alone is worthy the awful sacrifice which it costs of life and treasure; with such a purpose alone can we hope for success; and those who from sectional feelings of party, or private motives, would give any other direction to the efforts of our armies, are unjust and unworthy to be entrusted with power, and would cause all our exertions, extraordinary and unparalleled as they are, to prove futile in the end.

*Resolved, IV.* That we justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades some departments of the Federal Government, and that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, and that in view of the recent startling developments of fraud and corruptions at the federal metropolis and throughout the country that we hold an entire change of administration to be imperatively demanded.

*Resolved, V.* That the party fanaticism or crime, which ever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose to overrun the North and enter into competition with the white laboring masses, thus degrading and insulting their manhood by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race, and merits our most emphatic condemnation.

*Resolved, VI.* That we denounce Northern Abolitionism and Southern Secession, as the co-operating sources of our present calamities, alike treasonable to the Constitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a respected Constitution, with returning peace and prosperity, is through the overthrow of both.

*Resolved, VII.* That the Democracy of Pennsylvania is equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geographical parties, which have their hope for continued patronage and success on the agitation of emancipation and hyperbolical philanthropy of abolition, because neither is known to the Constitution, and both are intended to aid disunion and subvert the Constitution, and to prevent the restoration of amity, peace and concord among the States and people.

*Resolved, VIII.* That the Constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in violation of the Constitution, in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot box by every freeman of the land.

*Resolved, IX.* That this is a Government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negro race are not entitled to, and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration, as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the Constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith.

*Resolved, X.* That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verdict of a jury, and that all acts of Congress like those lately passed by the House of Representatives, which assume to forfeit or confiscate the estates of men for offences of which they have not been convicted upon due trial by jury, are unconstitutional and lead to oppression and tyranny. It is no justification for such acts that the crimes committed in the prosecution of the rebellion are of unexampled atrocity; nor is there any such justification as State necessity known to our Government or laws.

*Resolved, XI.* That the Constitution and Union, and the laws, must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the Rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed, and that it is our duty to use all constitutional measures necessary to that end.

*Resolved, XII.* That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories and monuments shall be erected to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

Received with great enthusiasm, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. Coffroth offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the convention now proceed to the election of a Chairman of the State Central Committee, and that said committee consisting of one member [or such number as each district has Senators] from each Senatorial District, shall be selected by the delegates.

Objection being made to its present passage, the resolution was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Lamberton,

*Resolved*, That the convention proceed to select candidates for Auditor-General, and Surveyor-General.

After nominations, ballots were taken resulting as follows:

AUDITOR GENERAL.

| | 1st. | 2nd. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Isaac Slenker, | 18 | 28 | 33 | 42 | 47 | 72 |
| Richardson L. Wright, | 23 | 42 | 46 | 50 | 46 | 22 |
| Wm. P. Schell, | 28 | 25 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 17 |
| Franklin Vanzant, | 20 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 6 | |
| Jacob Zeigler, | 24 | 17 | withdrawn | | | |
| J. M. Wetherell, | 4 | 4 | " | " | 1 | 1 |

On the sixth ballot, Hon. Isaac Slenker, of Union County, having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared nominated amid the most vociferous applause.

On motion of R. H. Kerr, the nomination was made unanimous.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James P. Barr, | 47 | 79 |
| W. T. H. Pauley, | 25 | 25 |
| Dr. Chas. Hill, | 15 | 9 |
| L. L. Tate, | 17 | 7 |
| J. F. Hartranft, | 2 | 1 |
| J. P. Rhoades,* | 6 | |
| Joel E. James,* | 2 | |
| W. O. Snyder,* | 5 | |
| S. A. Backus,* | 7 | |

* Withdrawn after first ballot.

On the second ballot, James P. Barr, of Allegheny County, having received a majority, was declared nominated, amid loud and enthusiastic applause.

On motion of W. K. Wilson, the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Kerr called up Mr. Coffroth's resolution, and offered a modification making the President of the Convention, Chairman of State Central Committee, which was agreed to. Adj. till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

After reassembling at 8½ o'clock, the following named persons, having been selected by the respective Senatorial Delegations, were announced as members of the State Central Committee:

F. W. HUGHES, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Chairman.
1. Thomas E. Gaskill, Philadelphia.
Joseph Lippincott, "
Simeon W. Arnold, "
Isaac S. Cassin, "
2. Wm. Young, Chester, Delaware county
3. J B Davis, Norristown, Montgomery "
4. J D Mendenhall, Doylestown, Bucks "
Robert McDowell, Slatington, Lehigh "
6. Wm. P. Albright, Reading, Berks co.
7. Geo. DeB. Keim, Pottsville, Sch'lk'l "
8. E. W. Hamlin, Bethany, Wayne co.
9. A. J. Gerritson, Montrose, Susq'a co.
10. Stanley Woodward, Wilkesbarre, Luz.
11. J. Y. James, Warren, Warren co.
12. Phaon Jarrett, Lock Haven, Clinton "
13. Thos Chalfant, Danville, Montour co.
14. J H Crisswell, Shippensburg, Camb'l'd
15. R A Lamberton, Harrisburg, Dauphin
16. Jas. Patterson, Oak Shade, Lancaster.
Hugh M. North, Columbia, " co.
17. John Gibson, York, York county.
18. C M Duncan, Chambersburg Franklin
19. A. H. Coffroth, Somerset, Somerset "
20. John Fenlon, Ebensburg, Cambria co.
21. Silas M. Clark, Indiana, Indiana co.
22. J. C. Clarke, Greensburg, Westmrland "
23. Wm. Patterson, Patterson's Mills, W'n
24. Geo. W. Cass, Pittsburg, Allegheny.
John C. Dunn, " " " co.
25. Charles Carter, Beaver, Beaver co.
26. D. S. Morris, New Castle, Lawrence co
27. Benjamin Whitman, Erie, Erie co.
28. W. W. Barr, Clarion, Clarion co.
Aggregate number of committee, 34

On motion of Mr. Fulton, a resolution thanking the Officers of the convention for their services, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gerritson, it was voted that the proceedings be published in pamphlet form.

A motion was then submitted that the convention adjourn *sine die*, and resolve itself into a mass meeting.

Before putting the question the President addressed the convention in a few spirited and eloquent remarks which elicited the greatest applause, after which the convention adjourned.

(A mass meeting was then organized, Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford, presiding, and eloquent speeches from Messrs. Witte, and Hepburn, which were rapturously applauded, closed the auspicious work of the day.)

☞ Senator Wade thinks "the Constitution is suspended for the present." If Senator Wade and a few like him, had been "suspended" themselves years ago, there would have been no trouble in the nation now.

### The Story About White House.

Mr. Raymond, editor of the N. Y. Times (Republican,) writing from Headquarters of the army of the Potomac, contradicts as follows the story about Col. Lee's house:

"I see that complaints have been made at Washington that the White House is not occupied as a Hospital, but is kept inviolate from our troops by a guard. It has been said that even the well is guarded, and that soldiers are not allowed to go to it for a drink of water. A great deal of indignation has been invoked against Gen. McClellan on this account, and some gentlemen are reported to have informed President Lincoln that this was done in pursuance of an arrangement between him and Gen. Lee, the owner of the White House, that in case of war they would protect each others property. All this is very stupid, very malicious and very contemptible. The story of an arrangement between the two generals is a sheer fabrication. The White House has but six rooms—and would hold at the outside, not more than fifty patients. It is at some distance from the landing place, and in the judgment of Dr. Tripler, the Medical Director, is not needed for hospital purposes, as tents have been provided for the temporary care of the wounded at the landing. It is guarded from intrusion and injury partly because the orders of the army are to protect private property, and partly because it is the site of Washington's early home—both, in my judgment, perfectly just and conclusive reasons. That well is guarded solely to prevent its being exhausted by overdrafts; the water is used by the soldiers constantly, altho' excellent water is abundant and much more accessible. I trust the White House will continue to be protected from invasion and injury. It is a very small price to pay out of respect to the memory of Washington. I see, by the way, that the letter published in some of the papers, purporting to come from Mrs. Lee, and charging the Union troops with having searched and desecrated the house, is pronounced a forgery. She acknowledges the care with which it has been protected.

I observe by yesterday's papers, that Secretary Stanton has ordered the "guard to be removed" from the White House. He will excuse me for saying that he has been misled into doing a very foolish thing. But when a Cabinet Minister makes buncombe his god, there is no telling to what absurdities his worship may lead him. We shall now get the reputation of being utterly reckless of Washington and his memory, and without any offset. There are twenty houses better adapted to hospital purposes than the White House—and every one of them is untouched."

We were prepared for this explicit denial of a silly and mischievous story.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

### The Guilt of Abolitionism.

"The Chief Architects of Rebellion, before it broke out, were aided in their infernal designs by the ultra Abolitionists of the North. This was too true, for, without such aid the South never could have been united against the Union. But for the incendiary recommendations which rendered the otherwise useful Helper Book a fire brand, North Carolina could not have been forced out of the Union.—And even now, the ultra abolition press and speech makers are aggravating the horrors they rashly helped to create, and thus by playing into the hands of the leaders of the Rebellion, are keeping down the Union men of the South and rendering reunion difficult if not impossible."

The Albany Evening Journal is a republican paper of considerable repute, and we suppose, will be considered good authority for what it says by many of those who, if the same were uttered by us, would not hesitate to denounce us as "secessionists" and "sympathizers with the rebellion."

But whilst copying the above, the question has occurred, in what do *most* of the leading republican politicians differ from the ultra abolitionists? Are they not blended together in the same political organization? Do they not indiscriminately enjoy the patronage of the republican administration now in power? Do not the recommenders of the Helper "fire brand" hold seats in Congress and offices under the Government as Republicans? By what political line of demarcation are the ultra abolitionists to be distinguished from Republicans? The former are, to be sure, more honest, and freer in the expression of their opinions, but are the latter (the most of them) any less eager for the abolishment of slavery in the South, and to avail themselves of every subterfuge, even at the expense of the plain provisions of the Constitution, and the great positive detriment to the country at large, in bringing it about?

If republicans do not wish to be classed as abolitionists they must cease to act with them; and show that they oppose abolitionism in a practical way.

### A Letter from Mr. Diven.

The *Owego Gazette* having copied the story of the Tribune to the effect that a party of Congressmen among whom was Mr. Diven, while on a visit to the army of the Potomac, sought refuge from a thunder shower in a house which had been left by a rebel, and were repulsed by the bayonets of Union soldiers left in charge of the property, Mr. Diven (Union Republican) has written to the Gazette as follows:

I was of the party visiting the army in front of Richmond last week. The statement copied from the Tribune is simply false. There was no such occurence as mentioned and nothing to justify it. It is in keeping with a story from the same source, that I had a nephew in the Penitentiary here under sentence of a court martial. I am not in the habit of noticing what the papers say of me, particularly the Tribune. The editor of that paper has a motive for these attacks which I may some day explain. I now only wish to correct the falsehood as far as the army is concerned.

A. S. DIVEN.

WASHINGTON, June 21st, 1862.

### A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

The following letter, from the General Post Office Department, addressed to Harrison W. Tilton, late P. M., at Clove, is an extraordinary document. To understand it, the reader should be informed, that Mr. Tilton was superseded in his office, soon after the advent of the present administration. He made his last report to the department July 1, 1861, when the Department was indebted to him and in that he asked for a settlement of the account. No answer was returned. He wrote again and again but still the Department was as silent as death. At last he made his fifth application to the Postmaster General, insisting upon his right to a settlement of the accounts. This appeal brought an answer from the Post office Department, which we submit as one of the most singular and effective documents ever issued in this country:

SIR:—Your letters addressed to this Bureau have not been answered by reason of the fact that you were removed from office on a charge of treason to the Constitution and Government of the United States.

Until you satisfactorily rebut said charge, by responsible, and loyal evidence, no further notice will be taken of your communications.

Respectfully,
G. ADAMS, Auditor.

HARRISON W. TILTON, Esq.,
Late P.-M., Clove, Duchess Co., N. Y.

Thus it will be seen, that after waiting nearly a year upon the Department for a settlement of his accounts, and the payment of his dues, Mr. Tilton for the first time learns that he was removed on a "charge of treason to the Constitution and Government of the United States." In what his alleged treason consisted, or who were his accusers, not a word does the Department vouchsafe. The Department pays its dues by a general charge of treason, and then, as if this proceeding was not sufficiently ridiculous upon its face, he is cooly advised that unless he "rebuts said charge," by "responsible and loyal evidence," no further notice will be taken of his request. The Department is entitled to originality in the discovery that a charge of treason cancels its debts, and that one of its subordinate agents is required to "rebut" charges the nature of which he has not been made acquainted. This is not only an easy but a new way to pay debts.

### Confiscation in Congress.

One of the most hopeful indications of returning reason at Washington, is the defeat of the radical confiscation bill, by the Senate on Saturday last. The bill, as passed by the house of Representatives proposed to confiscate the property of persons engaged in rebellion, without previous trial and conviction of treason, against the United States. This would have been a palpable violation of the Constitution as well as of the plainest principles of justice. In the eye of the law, every man is presumed innocent until he is proved guilty, and no man can be constitutionally deprived of life or property except by due process of law. But the radicals in Congress overlooking the plainest precepts of the Constitution in their anxiety to gratify revengeful feelings, proposed to proceed against the property of persons supposed to be engaged in the civil or military service of the Rebel Confederacy, and to Confiscate it without bringing the owners to trial for treason. The Senate refused to pass this sweeping measure, so much at war with the Constitution, and fatal to the character of our free and liberal institutions; but substituted the Senate bill, which inflicts the severest penalties upon traitors, but requires that trial and conviction in this case, as in all others, shall precede punishment. The barbarous rule of hanging a man first and trying him afterwards was revolting to the majority of the Senate. The radical abolition leaders like Sumner, Wade, Chandler and Wilmot, of course supported the House bill, as they are determined upon the final separation of the free and slave states, rather than see the Union restored without the destruction of slavery. The conservative Republicans, like Browning of Illinois, and Cowan of Pennsylvania, nobly stood up against the abolition dismionists and succeeded in thawrting them completely. The patriotic and independent course pursued by these Senators has brought down upon their devoted heads overflowing vials of abolition wrath, but they seem to be made of sterner stuff than to yield to such appliances.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

### Spirited Address of Gen. McClellan to his Army, on the 4th of July.

July 4th, 1862.

*Soldiers of the army of the Potomac:*

Your acheivments of the last ten days have illustrated the valor and endurance of the American soldier. Attacked by superior forces, and without hope of reinforcements, you have succeeded in changing your base of operations by a flank movement, always regarded as the most hazardous of military expedients. You have saved all your material, all your trains, and all your guns except a few lost in battle, taking in return guns and colors from the enemy.

Upon your march you have been assailed day after day with desperate fury, by men of the same race and nation, skilfully massed and led.

Under every disadvantage of number and necessarily of position also, you have, in every conflict, beaten back your foes with enormous slaughter.

Your conduct ranks you among the celebrated armies of history.

No one will now question that each of you may with pride say "I belong to the army of the Potomac."

You have reached this new base complete in organizatian and unimpaired in spirit.

The enemy may at any time attack you. We are prepared to meet them. I have personally established your lines. Let them come, and we will convert their repulse into a final defeat.

Your government is strengthening you with the resources of a great people.

On this our nations birthday, we declare to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy. That our National Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which can alone insure internal peace and external security to each state, must and shall be preserved, cost what it may in time, treasure or blood.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

## EDUCATIONAL.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS DESIGNED FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. J. BULLARD, MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENNA.

### Personal Cleanliness and General Good Health.

If there is a station in life which more than any other demands purity of body and mind, accompanied by exemplary deportment, it is that of the common school teacher; for next to the parent, no person is in a situation where example can exert so commanding an influence. In his daily intercourse with his pupils, every look, gesture and word, is constantly scrutinized—not with the eye and ear of a fastidious critic, but with senses and perceptions strongly prepossessed in favor of the observed. Hence, it is not rare, to find pupils imitating the countless peculiarities of manner or habit by which their preceptor is distinguished.

On visiting a boarding school, some years since, during a period of recess, I was not a little surprised at seeing a number of the students come into the dwelling apartment, and very deliberately light their cigars! And as there were boys of various sizes in the group, on noticing them all intent on the same object, I felt impelled to express my astonishment, mingled with feelings of deep regret, at the sight. I queried with the Principal, whether such exhibitions were common, and whether they had his approbation? He frankly replied that he was much opposed to it; but, continued he, "what can I do? My pupils see me every day with a cigar, and I cannot refuse them an indulgence of which they see me in the daily practice!" I could not let the opportunity pass for making an appeal to his moral perceptions and that sense of duty, which I had often heard him apply to those *in loco parentis*, and on which respecting other matters of parental care, I had known him descant with eloquence—while, in this instance, he acknowledged himself utterly powerless!

The use of tobacco in any form, by a teacher, should be viewed as occupying a place among gross immoralities, and I have never known a person who was addicted to it, who was not offensive as respects uncleanliness. In fact, the use of the article in any shape, is at war with cleanly habits and with personal purity, either moral or physical. I know of but few teachers, of any respectability, who disgrace the calling by this foul indulgence; and when this comes to be dispensed with universally, one of the causes of slovenliness among teachers will have been removed.

But it is not enough that teachers sho'd be exemplary as respects offensive habits. They should be pat