Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1864.

Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we announce the appointment of Gen. Simon Cameron as Chairman of the Union State Central Committee. Aside from the peculiar fitness of Gen. Cameron for the labors of this position-his great acquaintance with the people of the State—and his vast influence with the masses -the fact of his willingness to serve as Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, may be accepted as the evidence of the vigor with which the coming Presidential campaign will be conducted in Pennsylvania.

The Union State Convention.

We have no room this afternoon, to print an extended notice of the proceedings of the Union State Convention. Suffice it to announce that the utmost cordiality of feeling and unanimity of sentiment prevailed, from its organization to the close of its proceedings. the Convention: It seemed to us that men never assembled more determinedly to carry out the wishes of those whom they represented. In the first place, the endorsement of the State and National administration was accomplished amid theutmost enthusiasm. Then followed a clear announcement to prosecute the war with the slave holders to a glorious end-after which the valor of our brave men in the field was handsomely acknowledged—and finally the selection of a State Central Committee, delegates and electors was made without the least difficulty. The delegates to the National Convention will have less labor to perform than any ever sent from this State to a similar convention, as it will become merely their duty to vote for the endorsement of the National Administration and the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Any compromise to either of these, would earn for our delegates the curses and the scorn of the people whom they would thus outrage.

Pennsylvania has now taken her position. She is for the vindication of the national authority, the restoration of the national Union, and the crushing out of treason by the force of arms. She is opposed not merely to treason, as it demonstrates itself in the armed efforts of the southern people, but she is pledged to wage eternal opposition to the cause of rebellion, as it is lodged in the curse of slavery. On this platform we must survive or perish!

The Great Dissappointment of the North-ern Sympathizers with Treason.

The Northern wing of the Democratic leaders who sympathize with treason, have almost exhausted their plans and their purposes to aid the Southern wing of the Democratic leaders who are engaged in rebellion. When the slave-drivers organized rebellion, the leaders of the Northern Democracy insisted that the Government had no power to coerce a State. But the people insisted that they had the power to put down rebellion by armed force, and accordingly rose en masse to accomplish the crushing out of treason. Then the Democratic leaders insisted that the South had constitutional rights which must be respected, even while the Southern States were forming an independent government, confessedly to antagonize the national authority and repupudiate the national Constitution. Here, again, the people established a rule which denied to traitors all constitutional rights. Thus shifting from subterfuge to falsehood, the Democratic leaders find themselves with their last pitiful plea of complaining that the Government hesitates to enforce the Monroe doctrine in reference to the affair in Mexico. We now believe that the invasion of Mexico by France. was and is merely a part of the plot entered into by the Northern Democratic leaders with the enemies of the Union in the Old World, by which the Federal Government was to be embroiled in a fight with the most powerful Governments in Europe. This was the only aid which both parties could give their Southern allies. But as the Federal authorities have refused to fall into the trap thus set, both the Northern Democratic leaders and the tyrant who has invaded Mexico, have been disappointed. France cares little for Mexico without the dismemberment of the American Union; while the violation of the Monroe doctrine would be fruitless of benefit to the Northern Democratic leaders. unless it contributed to the success of the slave-holders' rebellion. This is the true position of affairs. Hence the rage and disappointment of such journals as the Tory Organ. They affect to mourn over the ruin of an Empire in Mexico, while they pull their hair and curse themselves at their failure to destroy the Republic of the United States.

A Soldiers' Home.

It has been suggested by several of the men who served in the ranks of what were called the emergency men, that the money due to all such as these, be placed at the control of the State, the same to be devoted to the erection and support of a Soldiers' Home. It is supposed that it will require \$200,000 to pay the emergency men. This sum, with the aid which the State would give such an enterprise, would be sufficient to endow such an institution, and render it capable of doing much good for the soldier. There will be many a poor fellow rendered unfit to care for himself by the effects of the war with the slaveholders' rebellion. In an institution such as has been suggested, such as these, with the pensions which they will get from the Government, would be able to live comfortably. Their pensions alone will be inadequate to support them. Only in connection with a Soldiers' Home can these poor fellows hope for future comfort; and if such a retreat is: not afforded them, they will be compelled to

tutions open to the indigent. And when such homes, only, are afforded to the brave defenders of the Government, the Republic will be lisgraced.

-As we have already written, we make these suggestions at the solicitation of some of the men who served during the emergency last summer. It is for others of the same men to give the plan a practical effect.

PENNSYLVANIA

UNION STATE CONVENTION. THE STRENGTHENING OF THE KEYSTONE

THE FEDERAL ARCH

GREAT UNANIMITY AMONG THE PEOPLE

Support the Covernment and the Constitution PROCEEDINGS, ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Convention re-assembled at 3 P. M. Mr. Joseph S Ely was admitted to a sent in place of a delegate from Bucks county, not

Dr. Worthnoron presented a report from the committee on permanent organization. The report, which was adopted, nominated the following named gentlemen for officers of

PRESIDENT, HON. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, of Wash

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Lytle J Hurst, John Fry, Henry E Wallace William A Simpson, Jacob S Serrill, M H Shirk, M Howard Jenkins, Joseph Barnsley, James L Mingle, Henry Stump, Dr R H Coryell, Edward Haliday. Dummer Lilly, Ira Tripp, Stephen F Wilson, Franklin Bound, John J. Patterson, William Colder, David H Cochran, George W Mehaffey, Alexander Underwood, George W Householder, A A Barker, Dr Thomas St Clair, Lewis K Evans, John P Penney, John S Furst, James L Graham, Thomas Robinson, William Stewart, Perry Devore, Hunter Orr and Dr J N Loughery.

Samuel Alleman, John H Stewart, Geo H Moore, David L Barnes, Conrad F Shindel, L F Fitch, H P Moody, James B Ruple, William Burgwin, Charles W Wingard.

Sergeunt-at-Arms-John G Martin. Door Keepers—James Tubers, Joseph Ribet, James M'Calla.

Messengers James Walbridge, C T. Hep-

The remarks of Mr. Lawrence on assuming he chair will be found on the first page.] CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Contested Elections made a report, which was adopted, declaring that the contestants should not be admitted COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Col. BEIRER, of Fayette, offered the follow

ing resolution:
Resolved, That a Committee on Resolutions of one delegate from each Congressional dis-trict be appointed by the chair, with instructions to nominate Senatorial electors and delegates at large to the National Convention Mr. BERGNER moved to amend by substi-

tuting the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed by the delegates from the same, to report an address and resolutions expressive of the views of this convention, to report the names of two electors at large and one from each district, subject to the approval of this convention, and that the electors thus selected be required to give written pledges to the State Central Committee that in case of their election they will vote for the nominees of the Balti-

more convention. Resolved. That the committee thus appointed be instructed by their respective delegates to express their preference for the two electors

Mr. Penney thought that it would be more ipon the question of Senatorial electors and leave the delegations from each Congressional district choose their respective Congressional electors. That being the plan, we should not give them any instructions in reference to supporting their preference for President.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of Lancaster. It has been usual in all our State Conventions for the delegates to be balloted for in convention. either the original resolution or the substitute be adopted, everything we came here to do will be put in the hands of a very small portion of this convention.

Mr. Bergner, on leave, withdrew his amend-ment, and moved to amend the original resolution so as to provide that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare an address and ubmit resolutions to the convention. The amendment being accepted, the reso

nounced the committee, as follows: Messrs. George Bergner, J. P. Penney, H. E. Wallace, Stephen Wilson, Jacob Serrill, John Rowe and James H. Campbell.

Mr. BERGNER. Before we proceed to the choice of electors, I offer the following reso Resolved, That the delegates at large elected

by this convention are hereby instructed to support the re-nomination of ABKAHAM LINCOLN for President as a unit, and that in the opinion of this convention a postponement of the time fixed for holding the National Convention would be unwise and injudicious and that one of the hardest blows we can inflict upon the rebels will be the cer-tainty of the re-nomination and re-election of

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES AT LARGE. The convention then, on motion of Mr. PEN-NEY, proceeded to the choice of four delegates at large to the National Convention, and two Senatorial electors.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, of Mercer, the convention resolved to receive nominations.

Mr. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK, of Allegheny nominated the Hon. Simon Cameron. Mr. John W. Frazer, of Philadelphia, nominated Col. Wm. B. Mann, of Philadelphia. Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, nominated Hon. Thomas M. Howe.

Dr. R. H. Corvell, of Schuylkill, nominated Hon. James H. Campbell. Mr. John J. Patterson, of Juniata, nominated Col. A. K. M'Clure. Capt. Lucius Rocers nominated the Hon,

Morrow B. Lowry.
Mr. Samuel L. Cooley. of Northampton, nominated Hon. A. H. Reeder.

Mr. S. B. Longstreet, of Luzerne, nom inated W. W. Ketcham. Hon. JACOB S. SERRILL, of Delaware, nom inated Hon. Persifer Frazer Smith.

Mr. Z. T. Galt, of Berks, nominated Hon.

William B. Kelley.
Mr. James S. Rutan, of Beaver, nominated Hon. Thomas Cunningham.
Hon. DUMMER LILLEY, of Bradford, nominated the Hon. George Landon: (1711)
Col. James R. Porter, of Indiana, nomine

ted the Hon Darwin Phelphs.
Mr. H. E. WALLACE. It is my belief, and find a refuge in the ordinary charitable instithe belief of other friends of Judge Kelley, that he would not desire to be a candidate.

6.00001

Mr. Galt withdrew the name of Judge

Kelley.

The committee then proceeded to ballot viva voce for delegates at large, with the fel-

lowing result: FIRST BALLOT. Hon. Simon Cameron received 94 vot s Col Wm. B. Mann 54 29 26 55 79 Hon. J. H. Campbell Hon. A. H. Reeder Hon. Thos M. Howe Hon. A. K. M'Clure Hon. M. B. Lowry Hon. W. W. Ketcham 60 55 Hon. P. Frazer Smith Hon. T.M. Cunningham Hon. George Landon Hon. Darwin Phelps

Messrs. Cameron and M'Clure, having majority of the votes, were declared duly The convention then proceeded to a second

ballot for the purpose of completing the number of delegates Mr. RUTAN withdrew the name of Mr.

Mr. Liller withdrew the name of Mr. Landon. Colonel PORTER withdrew the name of Mr. Phelps.

Hon. W. D. Brown, of Warren, reminded the convention that the gentlemen elected were from the eastern part of the State, and that the west was entitled to the other two Mr. WALLACE thought that the city of Phila-

delphia was "some" in the State of Pennsyl vania. Mr. Graham thought that Allegheny county was "some" when voting was to be done. The two highest names remaining on the list were

Morrow B. Lowry, from the extreme north, and Thomas M. Howe, from the extreme west. He hoped that they would be elected. Mr. Brown said that Crawford and Mercer ought to have a voice in the matter, and that

Messrs. Lowry and Howe should be chosen.

Mr. Frazes. Philadelphia gave more than one-half of the majority which Andrew G. Curtin received last year. We ask the election of Wm. B. Mann.

Dr. St. Clair. Andrew G. Curtin had a larger majority west of the Alleghenies than he had in the whole State. Mr. GRAHAM. Allegheny county gave a

larger majority than any other county in the

Mr. Francis. Let us for once know "no north, no south, no east, no west," but select the best men—men who will vote every time for Honest Abe. [Applause.]
Mr. Rowe. Would it not be well to know

no party and have a Union Democrat?

Mr. Bergner. Such is Morrow B. Lowry. Mr. TURRELL. I have a word to say for the northern tier of counties—for those up beyond the mountains in the beech woods. Beginning at Susquehanna, my own county, and going westward, there is an unbroken line of Republican majorities the whole length of the

esulted as follows: Hon. Morrow B. Lowry, received 80 vôtes Hon. Thomas M. Howe, Col. Wm. B. Mann, Hon. W. W. Ketcham, 41 38 Hon. P. F. Smith. 23Hon. A. H. Reeder, 16 " Hon. Thomas H. Campbell " Hon.M. B. Lowry was declared duly elected. The convention then proceeded to a third

pallot in order to select a fourth delegate. Mr. FRAZER. Inasmuch, sir, as the gentlemen elected are from the central and western parts of the State, I think that we do not ask too much when we request one delegate from Philadelphia.

Mr. GRAHAM. Philadelphia occasionally does very well, but Allegheny may always be counted upon for a majority that will smother that of Philadelphia, when in all her glory.

Mr. COOLEY withrew the name of Mr. Reeder.

Mr. Longstreet. We of Luzerne present the name of a gentleman who, we are proud to say, knows "no north, no south, no east, no west"—whose whole character is a eulogy. That gentleman is Winthrop W. Ketcham. has not been his fortune to live either in Allegheny or Philadelphia, but he does live where Republicans work and spend their money as feadily and as freely as gentlemen living in those places. Although Luzerne or-dinarily goes against the Republicans, yet we rolled up 7 200 votes for the Union candi date last fall. We have there to work against an element which other persons have not, and we say that our rights should not be ignered when we give a Union vote equal to the whole vote of some counties who claim a standing here on account of their majority. The main thing should be to get good, honest men-men of enlarged views-men whose po litical characters are known, men who can de their duty in the convention and do it well. That man is Winthrop W. Ketcham. I believe that the magnanimity of this convention will nor turn a deaf ear to the claims of

old Luzerne. Mr. BARTHOLOMEW. I withdraw the name of James H. Campbell from the list of nomi nations. In doing so, I wish to endorse the remarks of the gentleman from Luzerne. campaign in the coal region is equal to a camaign on the banks of the Rappahannock Winthrop W. Ketcham has fought our battles in that county, and his path has not been strewn with flowers: We of Schuylkill know what it is to work for this cause. Those gen tlemen who boast of their majorities have fine time of it: They have bands of music flowers, ladies, and everything that makes i pleasant, but we have shillalahs, brickbat and pistols. A man who fights in such a cam-

paign has a right to be on the floor of the Na-tional Convention. [Tremendous applause.] Mr. Firch. In old Susquehanna we are accustomed not only to vote but to work, and we want to vote and work this fall for Old Abe and for men who will put him in noming tion. I can endorse what has been said by the gentleman from Schuvlkill (Mr. Bartholo mew) in regard to Mr. Ketcham, and the manner in which he conducted our campaign. In his name we shall have an element of

strength. Mr. GRAHAM. I endorse most heartily every word of eulogy that has been pronounced upon Mr. Ketcham. He is a gentleman who as gone to the contest in days gone by, and has helped to gain victories which have cheered our hearts; but I must claim equal merit for the gentleman whom we have presented from Allegheny. Thomas M. Howe's name stands high throughout the entire Common-wealth. No stain rests upon him. He is always a gentleman, a christian and a consistent Union Republican.

Mr. SERRILL withdrew the name of Mr. P. F. Smith. Mr. GRAHAM withdrew the name of Mr.

THE THIRD BALLOT esulted as follows:

Hon W W Ketcham received 91 votes. Col William B Mann 41. Whereupon Hon W W Ketcham was declard duly elected.

Mr John H Oliver, of Lehigh, offered the following resolution which, after being amended so as to provide for the exemption of Philadelphia from its operations, was adopted: Resolved, That the delegates from the dis-

trict report a district elector, and in case of failure to agree, that the question of elector be submitted to the committee on resolutions. The convention then adjourned till 71 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION. The convention re-assembled at 71 P. M. ด้นกูญที่) แร**ะสะ**สารณ์ตลูกอด้วยังได้นั้น _ ระน้อต่ ₍)

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTORS. Mr. Stewart, of Mercer, moved that the

delegates from the Congressional districts be called upon in the numerical order of the districts to present the name of an elector for each district.

The motion was agreed to, and the follow

ing names compose the ticket : SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.

Thomas H Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE. 1-Robert P King, 13-Elias W Hall, 2-G. Morrison Coates, 14-Charles H Shriner, 3-Henry Bumm. 15-John Wister, 4-William H Kern, 16-David M'Conaughy, 5-Bartin H Jenks 17-David W. Woods, 6-Charles M Runk, 18-Isaac Benson, 7-Robert Parke, 19-John Patton. 8-Aaron Mull, 20-Samuel B Dick, 9-John A Hiestand, 21-Everard Bierer, 10-Richard H Coryell, 22-John P Penney, 11-Edward Holliday, 23-Ebenez'r M'Junkin, 12-Charles F Reed, 24-John W Blanchard

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. Mr. STEWART, of Mercer, moved that a State Central Committee, composed of one member from each Senatorial district, be appointed by the convention, the names to be submitted by the respective delegations. Mr. KIRKPATRICK, of Allegheny, suggested that one member from each Senatorial dis-trict would make too small a committee. He

viding for the selection of one member from ach county.
Mr. G. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, moved

o amend the amendment by adding, "except Philadelphia, which shall appoint two from ach Congressional district.

Mr. TURRELL accepted the amendment as nodification of the proposition. Mr. RUTAN, of Beaver, moved, as an amendnent to the amendment, to strike out the original motion, together with the amendment, and substitute the following

Resolved, That the State Central Committee shall consist of four members from the city of Philadelphia, two from the county of Allegheny, two from the county of Lancaster, and one from each of the remaining counties of the State, the chairman to be appointed by the President of this convention, and that the committee shall have power to supply vacan-

cies in the State electoral ticket. Mr. GEO. BERGNER stated that by reference to precedent, it would be found that Harrisburg had always been represented on the State Central Committee by two or three members. This representation was due to her as the capital of the State. He hoped that the proposition of the gentleman from Beaver would be modified so as to give Dauphin county two members, as well as Lancaster and

Allegheny. Mr. Galt, of Berks, urged that Berks county was as much entitled to two members as Lan-

caster county. Mr. Brown, of Warren, said that the question was not one of numbers or representation, but simply, what will constitute the most efficient committee? He thought that the greatest efficiency would be obtained by having in each county one single head.

Mr. Frazer, of Philadelphia, contended that Philadelphia should have two members from each Congressional district.

Mr. RUTAN modified his resolution so as to provide that Philadelphia have two members from each Senatorial district, and the counties of Allegheny, Lancaster, Dauphin and Berks each two members.

Mr. STEWART, of Mercer, urged that the object of the State Committee was not to attend to all matters of detail, but merely to exercise a general supervision of the operaions of the campaign. There must necessarily be many local committees, which this convention could not undertake to select. He urged the adoption of the original motion pre

The resolution of Mr. Rutan, as modified was adopted; and in accordance therewith, The following names were presented to constitute the State Cental Committee:

1st dis't, Phil'a, Jeremiah Nichols, Charles Humphreys. 2d " " David Kramer, William H Kemble. 3d. Charles M Neal, Egbert K Nichols George W Hammersly, Ben-

iamin H Brown. Adams-David A Buehler, Gettysburg.

Adams—David A Buenier, Getrysburg.
Allegheny—John M Kirkpatrick, J J Siebenick, Pittsburg.
Armstrong—John Ralston, Averton.
Beaver—D L Imbrie, Beaver.
Bedford—George W Roop. Bedford.
Berks—Alex B Tutton, Z T Galt, Reading. Blair—Samuel M'Camant, Sabbath Rest. Bucks—James B Lambert, Doylestown. Bradford—Stephen Aland, Towanda. Butler—Charles U M Candress, ——Cambria—A A Barker, Ebensburg.
Carbon—Charles Albright, Mauch Chunk.
Cameron—F P Hackett, Shippen.

Diamond Blanchard, Bellefonte. Chester—Wm B Waddle, West Chester. Clarion - B J Reed, Clarion. Clearfield - S B Row, Clearfield. Clinton - Chas W Wingard, Lock Haven. Columbia - Robert, F Clarke, Bloomsburg. Crawford - Henry C. Johnson, Meadville.

Dauphin George Bergner, John J Shoenaker. Harrisburg.
Delaware Sketchley Morton, Oakdale. Elk-Albert Willis, Ridgway, Erie-Samuel C Stanford, Waterford. Favette-Beni F Hellen, Uniontown. Franklin-F S Staumbaugh, Chambersburg! Fulton—M Edgar King, M'Connellsburg. Greene—Geo E Minor, Waynesburg. Huntingdon-G W Johnson, Huntingdon Indiana—F M Kinter, Indiana. Juniata—John J Patterson, Miffintown. Lancaster-O J Dickey, Lancaster city eter Martin, Lincoln, Post Office. Lebanon-T T Worth, Lebanon.

Cumberland John B Parker, Carlisle

Lehigh—R Clay Hammersley, Catasauqua Luzerne—S P Longstreet, Wilkesbarre. Lycoming—Peter Herdic, Williamsport. M Kean—Lucius Rogers, Smithport. Mercer—Jas H Robinson, Mercer. Mifflin-Alfred Marks, Lewistown. Lawrence—Oliver G Hazen, New Castle. Monroe—John R Stokes, Strondsburg. Montgomery—Charles Kugler, Cabinet. Montour—David Roberts, Danville.

Northampton—W H Armstrong, Easton. Northumberland—Franklin Bound, Mil-Perry-Benjamin F Junken, New Bloom

Pike-A B Sherman, Milford. Potter—D.C. Larabee, Coudersport. Schuylkill—Seth W. Geer, Minersville. Snyder—Moses Specht, Beavertown. Somerset—Eli K Haines, Somerset. Susquehanna—D R. Lathrop, Montrose. Sullivan—Thomas J Ingram, Laporte. Tioga-M H Cobb. Wellsboro. Union-Samuel H Orwig, Lewisburg. Venange-Peter McGough, Franklin Warren-Wm D Brown, Warren Washington—Jos B Ruple, Washington. Wayne—Henry M Seeley, Honesdale, Westmorland—John C Rankin, Harriso

Wyoming—Alfred Hine, Tunkhannock. York—Silas Fery, York,

CHAIRMAN OF STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Calle .

BOYES & C CAPES

Franklin county, as chairman or the State Central Committee. I ask that it be read.

The petition was read. The Persidence to the will, thus exwith great deference to the will, thus exgreatest nossible boon upon preserving the with great deference to the will, thus expressed, of so large a majority of the convention. The chair, without indicating what his securing the eternal perpetuation of a free action may be, will say that Mr. M Clure has action may be, will say that Mr. M Clure has a present on four fellow-citizens of this say. heretofore made a very efficient chairman of the State Committee.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Geo. Bergner, from the Committee on Resolutions and Address, submitted the fol-

To the People of Pennsyivanea: In presenting the name of Abraham Lincoln, for re-election to the Presidency, to our fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania and other loyal States, we are constrained by a high sense of what is due to the principle involved, briefly to set forth the reasons which impel us to this preference. In doing so, we desire emphatically to state that our ardent purpose to secure the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union is controlled by no hasty intention to neutralize the high claims to patriotism of other statesmen mentioned in connection with the same great office by the Union men of the country; nor to have it manifest, either, that we are controlled by any selfish adherence to a mere man, in this any seinsh adherence to a mere man, in this trict would make too small a committee. He favored the appointment of a larger number.

Mr. Turrell, of Susquehanna, moved to an any seinsh adherence to a mere man, in this the hour of a free people's struggle for their existence. The reasons which urge us to advocate the re-election of Abraham Eincoln, are such as must influence all patricial for the selection of one man had been a free man, in this tender of the re-election of Abraham Eincoln, are such as must influence all patricial for the selection of one man and the motion of the selection of one man and the motion of the selection of the select subserve the safety and purity of the Government, the honor and glory of its people, with their speedy triumph over the murderous com-binations of a wicked rebellion. The Admiristration, in all its attitudes, presents the power of the Government in all its might and ma-Whatever effects the one, must, more or less, influence and impair the other. If the Government should be defeated, the overthrow of the Administration must of course If the conspirators, who do the bidding of Jefferson Davis, triumph, necessarily the brave men who obey the summons and enter in the fight for the Union, under the general direction of the President of the United States, must also be defeated, and as they go down, the President ceases to be the representative of national power; and as all these perish, so, too, will all men who are now free and independent, either be sacrificed to the horrors of war, or be doomed to the still greater horrors of slavery. From these alternatives there is no escape. Our political enemies have so couched their battle cry as to render most odious those who now represent the National authority; while our armed foes, (the natural allies of those opposed to us politically) have schooled their followers in the same prejudices. So closely are these identified, even now it is boasted in the revolted States as being only necessary for the success of rebellion, that the peace Democracy should succeed in the loyal States; while the peace Democracy insist, as the basis of their success, that the

> This is not an assumption of our own to make an argument against our enemies. The history of the whole course of the slaveholders' rebellion corroborates it on the one side, while the career of those who sympathize with treason, affirms it on the other. Hence the necessity of so identifying the Administration with the Government in the coming political contest, as to make them inseparable—the one as potential as the other—invincible against their combined enemies, North and South. This can only be done by the re-nomination and re-election of Abraham Lincoln. Until the rebellion is put down, or at least until its armed force and vigor are broken, there should be no change in the Administration representing the Government. Obvious reasons impress us with the importance of this position. A change of men would involve a change of measures; so that while the loyal States were undergoing such revulsion, the States that are in rebellion would be afforded time to gather new strength wherewith possibly to overwhelm and destroy the Government. Campaigns then just projected would be immediately countermanded to appease the rage of partizan rivalry. Leaders fairly tried would be reduced in command to make room for the ambitious, incompetent and useles imbecile. The depreciation of the currency, now so eagerly aimed at, would then be speedily accomplished. The ruin of the national credit, now treated as a jest, would then be received as a reality, and mocked as a deserving result. Our diplomacy would become the channel of conveying to the nations of the world the evidence of our internal broils and the facts of our national weakness. And thus, with schism where the Union is now strong, and antagonisms where cordiality now prevails, the general wreck of the Gov-ernment would mark the imprudent change in its present administration, and the enslavement of a people who are now free and inde-pendent, conclude the bleak record of the na-

rebellion must first become a military triumph.

tion's decline and fall. If a nation's safety is worth a party's noblest efforts, then indeed have we, claiming to be the loyal men of the land, and ready to sacrifice all that is dear or valuable, the noblest incentives to labor for our political success. Believing, as we do, that there is but one principle of politics now animating the public art and that principle involving the purity of the government and the freedom of the governed—our duty becomes at once plain, forcible and binding. In the performance of this duty, we are asked to make no sacrifices. On the contrary, we are invoked to contend against the sacrifice of what is essentially necessary for the permanency of the Government. We are asked to harmonize our political or-ganization, and to unite on a tried and faithful servant, in order that the contest at the ballot-box may be a victory worthy of the emulation of our fellow-citizens on the battlefield, a victory which will forever seal the doom of treason in all the States. In the contest for the Presidency we have it in our power materially to aid those who are carrying on a struggle where blood marks their progress and death hovers over the combatants. If we succeed in re-electing Abraham Lincoln, our brothers in the field will triumph over the armed fges of the Government. If we reaffirm the power of the National Administration by endorsing national authorities in the re-election o Abraham Lincoln, rebellion must cease.-Nothing is surer—nothing could be more de sirable.

It is not necessary for us to go into a his tory of the National Administration, in order to make up a claim for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. With that claim resting on the necessities of the Government, and endorsed by the preferences of the people any merit which the man may have of per nal virtue and unsullied reputation, sinks into insignificance. And yet the American people owe it to themselves as well as to Abraham Lincoln, to acknowledge the influence which his personal virtues have exercised on the conflict in which we are now engaged. That influence has more than once dispelled the grovelling suspicion of demagogues, and bushed the angry jar of faction. The firmhushed the angry jar of faction. The firmness of his rule has disarmed the machinations of the Northern sympathizers with Southern rebellion. The impartiality of his official acts and constructions, have preserved the Constitution he swore to support, pure; and the law he was pledged to enforce, inviolate, so far as his authority extended and his official power could be wielded. In the first struggle for independence, our fathers could Mr. Olastra, of Potter. I hold in my hand a petition directed to the presiding officer of this convention, and signed by eighty-three members of this convention, ask-

ing for the appointment of A. K. M'Clure, of ness and glory which cluster around him ness and giory which cluster around him in the present hour. And if we, nobly striving for equitable principle and a free Government, can secure the services of the control of the presidential of the presid operation of our fellow-citizens of this and the other loyal States. We ask all true men to join with us in securing, not the mere triumph of a party, or the continuation of the rule of of a party, or the continuation of the rule of a man—but the success of a principle—the viraa man—but the successor a principle—the viradication of a heaven-born, God-inspired right, that the life of the Republic may be prolonged, the hope of the world once more a animated, down-trodden of all countries and

climes filled with joy and gladness! RESOLUTIONS .

Resolved, That the vindication of the La. Resolved, 1 mm the vindication of the national honor, and the enforcement of the national authority, against the aggressions of a desperate and wicked conspiracy, are the only objects which should now claim the attention of parties and engage the efforts of those who represent the government. Until that authority which is the supreme law of the land is recognized in all its borders, there cannot and dare not be any terms of peace offered to traitors. Until peace elicits unqualified and entire submission to the national qualined and entire submission to the national authority, war must be waged while there is an arm left to strike a blow, and a dellar in

the national treasury to subsist a soldier. Resolved, That we heartily endorse the policy of the National Administration, and the means employed for the suppression of rebellion, the punishment of traitors at home and abroad; a policy which, if carried out. will end in the speedy triumph of our arms. and the security and permanency of the Gov

ernment. Resolved, That we regard the re-nomination and election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency as essential not only to the complete overthrow of the slaveholders rebellion, but as necessary to the full organization and operation of that policy which alone can secure the future peace and prosperity of a restored Union. The purity of his character, the liberality of his views, the independence of his action, and the regard which he ever manifests for justice and right, fit him pre-eminently for the direction of the affairs of the nation, until its authority is recognized, received and respected in all the States of the

American Union. Resolved, That, in response to the sentiment of the loyal men of Pennsylvania and in justice to a tried and faithful public officer, the thanks of this convention are hereby ten-dered to Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth. His manly defence of the honor and dignity of the State, his unwavering adherence to its credit, and his vigilant care of its interests, have had their influence alike upon the political character of its citizens, and the prosperity which now marks their trade and enterprise, and demands a people's highest admiration and applause.

Resolved, That the alacrity with which the

Governor of Pennsylvania has contributed, through the aid of our fellow citizens, to the National defence, is in keeping with the character of loyalty ever borne by the Keystone State. Through the active energy of Governo: Curtin, Pennsylvania has had the satisfaction of knowing that her State flag has floated in almost every battle fought for the Union, while no Commonwealth has given more of its material means in aid of the Government than that which the wise and frugal measures of Andrew G. Curtin have enabled this State to

extend to the National Government.

Resolved, That the highest rewards of the nation are due to the brave men who are now in the field, periling their lives in a struggle with a base and wicked conspiracy; that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memory of those who have already perished in the fight for the Union, and extend to those who survive to return once more to their homes, the honor which their valor has fairly

won, and the peaceful rest which their labors so eminently deserve.

Resolved, That we thank the loyal mempers of the Legislature for the steady and persistent course with which they have maintained the honor and credit of the Commonwealth and the stern patriotism with which they also resisted the revolutionary schemes of the minorities in the Senate and House. The attitude of the majority in both branches the Legislature on the interest question and on the enfranchisement of the soldier, was controlled alike by a regard for economy and a letermination to recognize in the defender: of the Union citizens, deserving the highest rank and franchises; while the course of general legislation has been such at least as to deserve for the Legislature during the ses-

sion about to close, our frank approval. Resolved, That the thanks of the whole people are due to the gallant men who are now in the lead of our armies, and that we hold ourselves in readiness, at a moment's varning, to second the efforts of these to render the summer campaign against treason, the final end of the struggle for the peace of the country and the full recognition of the authority of the Government in all the States.

The reading of the foregoing address and esolutions was frequently interrupted by the heartiest applause, and they were adopted without a dissenting voice, amid the warmest demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Eloquent speeches were then made by Hon. M. B. Lowry, of Erie, Hon. A. K. McClure of Franklin, Wm. B. Mann, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hon. Wayne McVeagh, of Chester delphia, Hon. Wayne McVeagh, county, Hon. W. W. Ketcham, of Luzern contry, Hon. Linn Bartholomew and James H

Campbell, of Schuylkill county.
On motion of Mr. Bergner, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the House of Representatives for the use of their hall. On motion of Mr. TURBELL, the thanks of the convention were tendered to its officers for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties. The convention then adjourned.

DIED.

On the 29th inst., MARY STELLA HOUSER, aged 3 years months and 25 days.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP, THE partnership heretofore existing between the production THE partnership heretofore existing tween the undersigned, in the Military Claim Agent Business, is dissolved by mutual consent, from and alto this date.

THOMAS C. MacDowall.

THOMAS A. MAGEIRE.

Harrisburg, April 28, 1864.

Harrisburg, April 28, 1864. Thomas C. MacDowell, Attorney-at-Law OFFICE IN THIRD ST., BELOW PINE

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