

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, July 27, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

UNION COUNTY TICKET

FOR ASSEMBLY. ALEX. H. M'CLURE, of Guilford. FOR COMMISSIONER. HUGH B. DAVIDSON, of Chambersburg. FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR. JOHN H. CRISWELL, of Green. FOR AUDITOR. MORROW R. SKINNER, of Lurgan. FOR CORNER. HIRAM E. WERTZ, of Quincy.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. FOR THE RIGHT OF OUR SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Special Election Tuesday, August 2.

The Old Flag!

Back numbers of THE OLD FLAG can still be furnished, and clubs should be formed in every election district at once. Each number will be illustrated with first-class engravings of eminent men or maps of battle-fields. Portraits of all the candidates for President of all parties will be given, with full biographies and their political records. It is certainly the CHEAPEST, and we believe the BEST campaign document that can be circulated to aid the loyal cause: the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and the triumph of Union and Freedom.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy 50 cts. 10 Copies to one address 4 50 25 " " " " 10 00 50 " " " " 18 00

THE Union County Convention met here on Tuesday last, and unanimously nominated ALEX. H. M'CLURE, of Guilford, for Assembly; HUGH B. DAVIDSON, of Chambersburg, for Commissioner; JOHN H. CRISWELL, of Green, for Director of the Poor, and MORROW R. SKINNER, of Lurgan, for Auditor. Congressional conferees were chosen favorable to Gen. Wm. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset, for Congress, and Hon. ALEX. KING, of Bedford, for Judge. The Convention was entirely harmonious in its action. A series of sound resolutions were adopted.

A BEDFORD county correspondent writes us that the copperheads in that section are industriously circulating the report, that if the soldiers are allowed to vote, negroes in the service will also be enabled to vote. By this sort of misrepresentation they hope to induce men to vote against the amendment conferring the right of suffrage on our brave soldiers. It is a palpable, whole cloth falsehood. The proposed amendment simply confers the right to vote upon "qualified electors of this commonwealth" who shall be in the service; and the "qualified electors" are, as every one knows, white men over twenty-one years of age.

GENS. CROOKS AND AVERILL pursued the rebel Gen. Early up the Shenandoah Valley, and defeated him in an engagement on Tuesday of last week. On Saturday the rebel forces of Breckinridge and Early were concentrated, and attacked Crooks near Winchester, compelling him to retreat to Martinsburg. The Union forces were pursued to Martinsburg, where they made a stand and were re-inforced by Hunter, on Monday.

This retrograde movement of our forces created much uneasiness on the border, and a number of persons near the river sent their stock off again; but at the time of this writing (3.30 p. m. Tuesday) no rebel demonstrations have been made on the Potomac at any point; and we do not apprehend that any will be made. Gen. Couch has the border well picketed, and the fords are all guarded, so that a surprise upon our people is hardly possible. Should any threatening movements be made in this direction, we doubt not that Gen. Couch will, as he has always done heretofore, give timely notice to remove stock and other valuables.

WHISPERS OF PEACE. At last a faint star glimmers in the dark horizon, and whispers PEACE! It may be again obscured for a time as the thunder of war takes up its terrible arbitrament; but new and brighter stars of hope will emerge from the gloom, and reach fruition in an honorable and enduring Peace. Treason has devoted its last resources to the destruction of the government, and has failed. Its universal conscription has done its full work; beyond its present armies, it has no reserves—no hope; and they have proved unequal to the task of hurrying a continent into anarchy. Johnston has been driven to surrender the fertile fields of Georgia, and either has yielded, or must soon yield, the great manufacturing emporium of the South, and a strategic point that precludes the possibility of regaining rebel supremacy in that section. That given up, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Richmond are liable to investment from the rear, and the end must soon come. To attempt to retrieve the lost fortune of the rebels in a pitched battle would be but madness with

the superior numbers to be discomfited, and to take refuge in fortifications is to invite certain capture.

Sherman's army is abundantly strong for its work; but Grant's is not. It has in vain sought to deliver battle to Lee in an open field since it crossed the Rapidan in May, and to-day it would annihilate the best army of treason could it be forced into open action. But it cannot make the fearful sacrifices necessary to carry strong fortifications by assault, and it is not powerful enough to sever and hold all the lines to Richmond and thus compel a field fight, a retreat or a surrender. Had Butler moved 75,000 men south of Richmond when Gen. Grant started out, and Hunter a column of like strength to Lynchburg, the possession of Richmond would have been secured without a siege, and ten thousand heroic lives would have been spared. It is now well known to the despairing traitors that Gen. Grant's army soon will be large enough to close the war without desperate battles, and immediately upon the issue of a call for 500,000 additional men they confessedly yield the ultimate issue, and commence an irregular negotiation to open the door for peace.

Clement C. Clay, formerly a U. S. Senator and now a rebel Senator from Alabama; Prof. J. P. Holcombe, a rebel Congressman, and Geo. Sanders, formerly custom-house official under Buchanan in New York, and now a seedy adventurer, have been on the Canada side of Niagara Falls for some time, in consultation with leading copperheads to direct the action of the Democratic National Convention, so as best to serve the rebel cause. They were doubtless duly accredited, but perhaps not officially, by the rebel authorities to tender terms of re-construction to the Democracy; and to that end they had been counselling for some days with the leaders of that party; but the call for new troops defeated the whole negotiations with the Democracy, as it points to a close of the war by the utter destruction of rebel military power, before the Democracy, even if successful in the election, could be invested with power to save expiring treason and dignify its death by a humiliating compromise.

In this extremity Mr. Sanders applied to Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune, to procure the rebel commissioners to the Democratic party a pass to Washington to open the way as they declared, for "terminating, at the earliest possible moment, the calamities of the war." They said that they had not been accredited "as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," but that they "are in the confidential employ of our (the rebel) government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject." Their "confidential" employment at the time was to make a treaty with the Democratic party to betray the government; but as their armies cannot survive, under the increase of ours, long enough to secure aid from their natural ally in the North, they directed their confidential mission to the government they meant to have betrayed into their hands.

Mr. Greeley procured authority from the President for them to proceed to Washington, believing them to be authorized to propose terms of peace; but when they disclaimed their authority, the President met the proposition with the following letter, which was delivered to the rebel emissaries by Maj. Hay, his private Secretary:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 18, 1864. To whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

This simple proposition, demanding the integrity of the Union and the removal of the cause of this unholy rebellion, was not what the rebels had come to meet. They had come to destroy by intrigue and treachery with perfidious men in the North—not to build up the government, and their after-thought mission with the government was ended. They made no proposition of peace, and when met with one, they indignantly resented it, and betook themselves again to see what vitality in the Democratic party could be turned to their desperate cause.

—So ends the first step towards peace—so goes out for a time the first dawn of a brighter day; but it leaves the silver lining to the cloud, and proclaims the waning power of treason and the early noon tide of Peace and Union. It cannot long be delayed. Despair only could have wrong from them the effort of Clay and Holcombe to avert the impending and final overthrow of their military force, and soon we shall hear from the desolate land of crime—not proposals to negotiate with traitors, but assurance of returning allegiance, and the utter destruction of the usurped powers of the fiends who have sacrificed half a million of their countrymen on the altar of ambition and despotism.

—We have standing commissioners of Peace named Grant and Sherman. To them and their brave men is the sacred cause of the Republic entrusted. The disbanding of rebel armies and obedience to the laws on the part of traitors, will make

them sheath their swords, and proclaim that the Western World is still the home of Freedom, and that its great Republic has survived the combined efforts of Despotism and Treason to destroy it.

VOLUNTEERS AND BOUNTIES.

We give elsewhere the quotas of the several districts of this county under the late call for 500,000. Our table may not be exactly correct, but it will not vary materially from the quotas as officially declared. It will be seen that our county must furnish an aggregate of 870 men, and a draft will be made on the 5th of September, or soon thereafter, for the deficit in every sub-district.

We trust that some uniform system will be adopted for the raising of volunteers and the payment of bounties. Certainly each county should have uniformity in its sub-districts, and as far as practicable there should be uniformity in the counties throughout the State. We are not confident that the most unjust system practiced by the cities, of offering large bounties to obtain recruits from the rural districts, can be arrested; but we are not without hope that it may be done. It would be but simple justice for the War Department to require recruits to be credited, under all circumstances, to the localities in which they are enrolled. As each district under the new call, must furnish its full quota of men, actually mustered into service, there is the grossest injustice in allowing wealthy cities to come in competition with sparsely populated and comparatively poor districts in the payment of bounties. The result may be, if it is allowed, that some districts, unable or unwilling to pay bounties, will be so depleted in men by the tempting bounties of the cities, that they will not have men enough left liable to military duty, to fill their quotas. We appeal to the authorities to arrest this glaring wrong at once.

The same argument applies to the different districts of the county. There should be some uniform system adopted, and a common effort made to fill our quota without competition between districts and the intervention of the bounty jobbers and sharks, who batten on local committees and soldiers. We believe that the best plan would be for the county to offer a bounty of \$100 to volunteers, and make provision also for the payment of \$100 to the family of every drafted man dependent upon his labor for support. This would require a large expenditure of money it is true; but it would not cost the people of the county one-half as much as will be expended, and collected by taxes in the townships, if each district goes hap-hazard into competition with the rest, and a vastly greater amount of good will be done for soldiers and their families. Remember that the families of soldiers, when in want, as is often the case, are a tax upon the generosity of the people of each district under any circumstances; and to make provision for families of conscripts is humane, just and in the end economical. This system would, we are persuaded, produce more good with the same means, than any other that could be adopted. The burden would fall equally upon all, and men would feel that if compelled to serve, they would not leave their loved ones to want or doubtful charity.

—And now a word to earnest, faithful men on the subject of volunteers. The effort to raise troops will doubtless be embarrassed by the insidious and fireless efforts of men who secretly love treason and hate our country and its sacred cause. They will scatter the poison of distrust widespread and hinder hundreds of the Democratic faith, who still believe Democracy to mean devotion to the government, from entering the ranks; but however thus embarrassed, let patriotic men of all parties exert themselves unceasingly to put in volunteers at the earliest possible period. Fifty thousand soldiers added to Grant within the next thirty days would most likely be worth more than three fifty three months thereafter; and it is not only possible, but most probable that if such an increase of the army can be made, the military power of the rebellion will be utterly destroyed the coming autumn, and the war practically ended. In Pennsylvania, and especially in the southern portion of the State, we have everything at stake. General Sherman seems to have Atlanta within his grasp; and that point once surrendered by the rebels, they have no point south of that worth defending but Mobile. The probability is that they will abandon Georgia and throw the shattered army of Johnston to Lee. If that be done, and Grant is not speedily re-inforced, so that he can not only maintain the siege of Richmond, but resist any offensive movement North on the part of the rebels, we shall have the last desperate death throes of treason on the Pennsylvania side of the Potomac. On the other hand if 50,000 volunteers could be added to Grant during the next month, the rebels would be powerless to take the offensive, and utterly unable to sustain the remnants of their armies in the narrowed dominions of traitors.

We regard it, therefore, as the first duty of every patriot to stimulate enlistments by every just means, and if it can be done with even moderate success, before the close of the summer campaign the war will be practically ended by the destruction of the military power of the rebels, which is their last spark of vitality. Let one and all join to fill up the armies!

DEMOCRATIC TREACHERY. We give in another column of to-day's paper a letter from Harrisburg, giving the plans and policy of the Democratic leaders on the questions of allowing our soldiers to vote, and of filling up our armies under the last call of the President. The writer is well informed on the subjects he treats, and his statements may be implicitly trusted.

The Democratic leaders despair of defeating the extension of suffrage to our soldiers, because the thousands of honest and patriotic men of that party, who are misled by the charm of Democracy into the embrace of the foes of the government, would openly and manfully revolt should they avow their hostility to the soldiers voting. Therefore they must be silent; they must conceal their hatred to our brave armies and the cause for which they are periling their lives, and operate only by stealth and treachery to procure votes against the proposition. They will not succeed, however, for the loyal men of the State, of both parties, will, on Tuesday next, confer these just civil rights upon our brave men in the field.

The developments made by our correspondent touching the position of the Democratic leaders on the increase of our armies, would be appalling, indeed, were not the treacherous proclivities of those politicians well known. They will not volunteer, or be drafted. Union men may enlist with their approbation; but Democrats must stay at home to aid in defeating the enforcement of the draft!

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This is the last desperate effort of the allies of traitors in the North. Well do they know that the re-inforcement of our heroes in the field will bring the war to a speedy close, without the fearful sacrifices which must ever attend offensive movements unless the military force is overwhelming; and if the war is ended and treason driven into submission and shame, the hope of Democratic success at the next election is at an end. To give the Democratic party a victory, and enable it to break the fall of traitors by disgraceful diplomacy, they deliberately resolve to exhaust themselves to give success to the rebels in the field. They frankly confess that in the defeat and sacrifice of the Union armies alone is their hope of Democratic success at the next election.

—Let loyal men of all parties ponder well these painful truths. Let but the perfidy of these leaders be made known to the people, and tens of thousands will revolt and array themselves in the ranks of the Union party. We welcome the Democratic leaders to their work of treason. Let them unfold their treachery, as they soon must, and the People will rise in their majesty and sweep into utter shame, the tricksters who would build a partisan victory upon the triumph of our country's foes.

J. M'DOWELL SHARPE, Esq., is brought out by a correspondent of the Spirit as the Democratic candidate for Judge of this district. The western counties had about resolved to nominate Hon. F. M. Kimmell, and it will probably be left for Franklin to decide who will be the candidate. It's no odds, as Toots would say, as Judge King will doubtless be elected, and we are for either of our Democratic friends in this place who wants it. If either of them fancy a lesson in how not to do it, we go for gratifying him. If both want it, we are in favor of both, running, as the substantial result will be the same, and honors might as well be easy on the short side. Both are personally unobjectionable, and justly respected by the profession for their high legal attainments.

Not one Democratic paper in the State has advocated the right of our brave soldiers to vote, and not a single leading Democratic politician has uttered a word in their behalf; but wait till the People thunder on Tuesday next, and then look out for the echo from the army in October and November, when soldier's ballots come back to plague the copperheads who sought in vain to disfranchise them. Patience, gentlemen of the reptile stripe—the storm is coming!

WHAT has the Democratic State Central Committee to say about the special election on Tuesday next? It met last week, but has given no outward sign. Is it opposed to the soldiers voting and too cowardly to avow its opposition? To be neutral on such an issue is impossible. Will Mr. Ward, its Chairman, let the people hear from him?

If Democrats won't vote to allow soldiers to vote, what sort of a "gentle shower of shells" may they look for from the army about October and November? Won't the thunder bewilder somebody about that time? Genial, gentle copperheads, consider! Let the soldiers vote!

REMEMBER Malvern Hill! Richmond was fairly won, but it was not the fault of the soldiers that it was not possessed. Vote for the soldiers on Tuesday next.

GEN. CROOKS, with a command made up mostly of brave Pennsylvanians, recaptured a large rebel train in the valley recently and drove the invaders in confusion before them. Should they be disfranchised for such heroism? Answer on Tuesday.

GEN. A. J. SMITH, a gallant Pennsylvanian, has defeated the rebel Gens. Lee and Forrest in Mississippi, and is now marching toward Mobile. Should such noble deeds deprive a soldier of the right of suffrage? Answer on Tuesday.

GOING in to win—the men who vote to let the soldiers vote. Sore-heads will belong to the other side after the election. This advice gratis to grumbling copperheads, who won't vote to win, and dare not fight to lose.

FALL in Democrats! If McClellan is to be your candidate for President, why not let the soldiers vote? If he is the Napoleon of the army, let them say so. Shall they not vote? Answer on Tuesday.

THE heroic Army of the Potomac has fought and flanked Lee's back over sixty miles into Virginia. Should copperheads be allowed to flank our brave soldiers at the polls? Answer on Tuesday.

GEN. HOOKER repulsed the rebels with terrible slaughter in three attempts to raise the siege of Atlanta. Should such gallantry deprive soldiers of their civil rights? Answer on Tuesday.

HOOKE'S brave corps have just buried 400 rebels and has 4,000 of their wounded prisoners, before Atlanta. Might not such men be allowed to vote for rulers? Answer on Tuesday.

GEN. AVERILL and his brave command routed the rebel raider Early near Winchester and despoiled him of his plunder. Shall not the soldiers vote? Answer on Tuesday.

THE Union troops investing Charleston repulsed the rebels twice recently in their attempt to regain John's Island. Should they vote or not? Answer on Tuesday.

THE brave 126th appointed two of our bloodiest battle-fields. Shall those still in the service and their comrades be disfranchised? Answer on Tuesday.

RAISE a club for THE OLD FLAG, and vote early and see that your neighbors vote for the right of suffrage to soldiers on Tuesday next.

FIVE thousand martyrs to Liberty and our common safety sleep in Gettysburg. Shall their comrades vote? Answer on Tuesday.

GEN. WILSON'S noble command severed Richmond from the South. Shall his soldiers vote? Answer on Tuesday.

GEN. SHERMAN has flanked the rebels again. Should his soldiers vote? Answer on Tuesday.

THINK of the Wilderness and the Po, and vote for the cause of the soldiers on Tuesday next.

REMEMBER Gettysburg! Shall the gallant soldiers of the Republic vote? Answer on Tuesday.

REMEMBER Antietam! Vote for the soldiers on Tuesday next.

We have received a letter from a brave and intelligent officer of the 12th Pa. Cavalry, (Col. Pearce's regiment) giving an account of the operations of that command from the rebel attack upon Martinsburg until their retreat back into Virginia after their repulse at Washington. We doubt not that the regiment behaved well, as the officer states, but he was misinformed when told that this journal had spoken disparagingly of it, and the publication of the defence is needless. We did denounce Col. Pearce for leaving his command upon the first appearance of the rebels near Martinsburg; and notwithstanding the explanation since given us by a friend of his, we cannot regard him as blameless. We do not think that after Col. Pearce left the regiment to execute his stupendous flank movement by Chambersburg, Harrisburg and Baltimore, the command did all that the letter before us claims for it; but we think its heroism was mainly owing to the timely absence of its Colonel, as Lieut. Col. Bell, a fearless and efficient officer, was left to handle the men and lead them in action. We therefore censure Colonel Pearce for running away, but think him entitled to some credit on account of leaving his command to his braver and better subordinates. We trust that Gen. Hunter or the War Department will audit the account justly and enforce prompt settlement.

The rebel journals seem to be sadly disappointed at the result of the late invasion. The Richmond Examiner, which a few days before announced the fall of Baltimore, the capture of Washington with Lincoln and his cabinet, thus laments the failure of the movement: "It must be confessed that our 'invasion' just at this moment looks like one of the most paltry affairs of the war. Washington was not taken. Baltimore was not taken. The Yankee population of Martinsburg have embraced their townsman Hunter again. Not a bridge of the road between Washington and Baltimore was burned. The road itself was unbroken. What has been done then? What has yet been obtained by these oppor-

tunities, Lynchburg and Washington, the likes of which Providence has not vouchsafed since the first year of the war? One house has been burned; two thousand head of cattle brought off; Major General Tyler and Major General Franklin were taken prisoners and both permitted to escape. Major General Breckinridge has improved the occasion to display his fine feelings in old Blair's house. These are nearly all the results to be gathered from such accounts as we have. Let us hope and pray and trust that the story still is "left half told." The failure of the great chance at Lynchburg was bad enough, but it would be indeed hard if this invasion of a country emptied of troops should accomplish only the burning of a house to cool the embers of John Letcher's dwelling.

We have an interesting letter from a member of the Signal Corps, giving an account of the battle at Harper's Ferry, but cannot find room for it. Most of its news has been anticipated in these columns.

THE Carlisle American has been materially enlarged and the price raised to \$2 per annum. It is a sound Union paper and deserves a liberal patronage from the loyal men of Cumberland county.

THE Lancaster Daily Express has appeared in a new and beautiful suit, and gives every evidence of the eminent prosperity it so well deserves.

CHARLES A. GATHER, Esq., has purchased the Fulton Democrat. He is a lawyer and a practical printer, and we extend him the fellowship of the craft in his new undertaking.

THE August number of the Phrenological Journal is replete with interesting articles. It should be widely circulated. Fowlers & Wells.

THE Mercer Whig and Dispatch have been united, and the consolidated paper is published by Miller & Irwin. Success to them.

Union County Convention.

The Union Convention of Franklin county met in the Court House on Tuesday last, and organized by electing Hon. JOHN ROWE as President; JOHN BOWERMASTER and DAVID HAYS as Vice Presidents, and HIRAM E. WERTZ and JOHN A. HYSSENG as Secretaries. The following delegates presented their credentials and took their seats:

- Anti-Slavery—John Rowe, Jacob Shank, Jacob S. Fleming, Geo. W. Zeigler, John Rafanelli, A. Shirts, D. W. Rowe, Wm. A. Reed, Andrew Davidson. Chambersburg—North Ward—C. C. Foley, K. S. Taylor, Wm. Gelwick. South Ward—G. J. Balsey, H. S. Stoner, P. Cook, Frey. Dry Run—James M. Rankin, Robt. G. Ferguson, Stephen M. Skinner. Fayetteville—John W. Barr, Dr. E. Hartoll, J. M. P. Snyder, John E. Crawford, John Downey. Greenbriar—Dr. C. T. Macfar, John H. Criswell, Jacob Bollinger. Guilford—John Bowman, Wm. Ferguson, Andrew Stotler, Jeremiah L. Shank. Hamilton—Henry Koefler, Isaac Miller, Andrew McElwain. Letterkenny—A. B. Winger, John H. Kaufman, Samuel E. Lehan, John S. Hessler. Quakertown—Jacob Haulman, John S. Hessler, John Hollar. Lurgan—John E. Macfar, Thos. Pomeroy, John M. Salsman. Mercersburg—John A. Hysseng, David Hays, S. A. Bradley, Thomas Kuhn. Meta—John H. Walker, Dr. John Flickinger, J. M'Binley, Wm. H. Orrison—David Hays, Amos Miller, Samuel Kussler. Potomac—Wm. L. McLellan, Samuel Alexander, Wm. E. McElwain. Quincy—H. E. Wertz, Daniel Price, John Keys, Frederick Menzer, Oliver Scarborough. Southampton—Michael Cressler, David Middlecauff, John Cressler. St. Thomas—Salsbury Shearman, John Bowermaster, Francis Peckman. Sulphur Spring—James E. Fegan, Wilson Piper. Washington—George W. Walker, John Gehr. On motion the Convention adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met at 1 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. COMMISSIONER. On motion the Convention proceeded to nominate for Commissioner. The following gentlemen were nominated—J. B. Miller, H. B. Davidson, U. Washabangh and L. S. Clarke. The Convention then proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Miller..... 15 Washabangh..... 12 Davidson..... 5 Clarke..... 12 H. B. DAVIDSON, of Chambersburg, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee for County Commissioner.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

The following gentlemen were nominated for Director of the Poor: J. H. Criswell, J. S. Hessler and Samuel Alexander. The Convention then proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Criswell..... 55 Alexander..... 3 Hessler..... 9 JOHN H. CRISWELL, of Green, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee for Director of the Poor.

AUDITOR.

The Convention then made the following general nominations for Auditor—John Cressler, Morrow R. Skinner and Geo. Cook, (Montgomery.) The following is the result of the ballots:

Cressler..... 1st 2nd 3rd Skinner..... 10 5 4 Cook..... 34 9 MORROW R. SKINNER, of Lurgan, was then unanimously declared the nominee for Auditor.

ASSEMBLY.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Assembly. Mr. Lehman nominated W. W. Britton. Capt. Walker nominated Col. D. W. Rowe. Mr. Hysseng nominated A. K. M'Clure. Col. Rowe declined and urged the nomination of Mr. M'Clure, and Mr. Winger then withdrew the name of Mr. Britton, and on his motion ALEXANDER K. M'CLURE, of Guilford, was unanimously nominated. H. E. WERTZ, of Quincy, was nominated by acclamation for Coroner. Messrs. Geo. J. Balsey, John E. Crawford and D. W. Rowe were appointed Congressional Conferees, with instructions to support Gen. Wm. H. Koontz of Somerset, for Congress. Messrs. W. S. Everett, H. E. Wertz and S. A. Bradley were appointed Judicial Conferees, and instructed to support the nomination of Alex. King, Esq., of Bedford, for President Judge. The resolutions adopted by the Convention will appear in our next issue.