The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

1862. 1862.

Bargains! Bargains!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞ Call and examine the bargains at

April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Great Bargains!

SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—The undersigned, having determined to close their business, will offer their entire stock of goods AT COST FOR CASH.

The above comprises every variety of goods kept in a first-class country Store—consisting in part of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, all of which will be sold at cost prices, for less for the cash. RINEHART & SULLIVAN.

☞ We would here give notice to those indebted to us, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same as early as possible.

Fairfield, April 14, 1862. R. & S.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS.

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, while their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

OYSTERS are done up in all styles;

FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and

A NICE GLASS OF ALE,

can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been repainted and fitted up in fine style.

GEORGE JACOBS.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg in the room lately occupied by J. C. Quinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond where he will keep a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &C.,

of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies portic darly are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.

I will also keep on hand a large and select GROCERIES which I will sell cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, while my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first class Store —"keeping on hand nothing but good goods" and to sell cheap, having adopted the motto—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

April 14, 1862.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZELNUTS, &c. RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, a great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds. ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c.—Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELLAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,

Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1861. tf

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED, NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

July 1, 1861.

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

A LARGE assortment of Men's heavy Water-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Brogans, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S

GUM COATS cheap at PECKING'S.

Miscellaneous.

GRAND RALLY OF TRUE UNION MEN IN NEW YORK!

ANTI-SECESSION—ANTI-ABOLITION—THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

We condense from the *Journal of Commerce* a report of the grand Union meeting held at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening week. That paper remarks editorially that the meeting was without dispute one of the grandest demonstrations ever made in the country. To speak of it as a large meeting is indeed only stating what every one knew it would be. It was immense, and no one can estimate how many thousands of the citizens of New York met in and around Cooper Institute. It was not only immense, but it was a unit in sentiment, a great and glorious assembly of loyal defenders of the Union and the Constitution. An error in announcing the hour, called together a large number, in fact thousands, as early as six o'clock. The crowd increased until, at eight, there was no room for a small boy to press into the immense hall; or approach it in the front, and across from the Mercantile Library building to the Third avenue, and from Cooper Institute to the Bible House, the immense crowd was densely packed, and swaying to and fro as eloquent speakers addressed them. If we should make an attempt to estimate in numbers this great opening meeting of the conservative campaign, we are safe in saying that not less than 12,000 to 15,000 were present. A larger political meeting was never held on this or the other continent. Within the hall the audience were for a long time patiently waiting the opening of the meeting, and when the speakers entered, preceded by the venerable Mr. Wickliffe, the building shook with long and loud applause, which could not be suppressed for many minutes. The character of the meeting may be gathered from the list of officers. Every party and profession were represented, and the respectability of the vast audience was not to be gainsayed.

When Mr. Wickliffe rose to speak a most interesting and impressive incident occurred. After long and loud cheers had subsided, a voice called out "Who is the speaker?" The venerable survivor of great and glorious days leaned on the desk, and in a clear and piercing voice said: "*I am old man from Kentucky, by the name of Wickliffe.*" The effect was magnificent. Cheer on cheer for Wickliffe, for Kentucky, for the Union of New York and Kentucky, and all the States, deafened the ears of the audience.

The speech of Mr. Wickliffe was one of tremendous force and eloquence. Hon. William Duer followed him with a speech rarely, if ever, equalled for effect. The audience were carried away in tempests of excitement while he spoke.

The resolutions of this grand meeting are before our readers and before the public. The attempts of some Abolitionists to break it up, by incendiary posters about the city, said to have originated in the office of a radical newspaper, only added to the success of the gathering. This is the first voice of Loyal New York. Its tones are thunderous. No signs hereabouts of any conditional Union sentiment. The people of New York are for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.

The following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved 1st, That in the present crisis, when our beloved country is involved in civil war, and the foundations of our Constitution are in danger of being overthrown, it is *the duty of every American citizen*, laying aside all prejudices and attachments, whether of party or locality, to devote his energies, his fortune, and, if need be, his life, to the preservation, the defence and the perpetuity of the American Union.

2d. That in considering the dangers which immediately threaten the Union we find two follacies attempting to accomplish the work of destruction. The one being that of secession, culminating in the rebellion of Southern citizens, who by force of arms have attacked the glorious fabric which our fathers erected, the other being that of Abolition—which has induced Northern disunionists to declare their enmity to the Constitution, that noble instrument which is the holy bond of brotherhood of Americans.

3d. That while the Government is engaged in the work of suppressing the first named class of foes to the Union, it is our duty as citizens to sustain our government and defend it from all enemies at home and abroad; and that in the National emergency, *banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment*, we should recollect only our duty to the whole country; *that this war should not be waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*

4th. That in dealing with the other class of foes to the Union, it becomes every citizen to bear in mind the advice of the fathers. Obeying the sage commands of Washington they should remember that the Union is the main pillar of our real independence, the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, our safety, our prosperity, our liberty. That as this is the point in our political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (often covertly and insiduously) directed, we should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety, discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. That towards the preservation of our government it is requisite not only that we discountenance irregular opposition to its acknowledged authority, such as is now exhibited at the South, and has been exhibited at the North in personal liberty bills and other unconstitutional legislation, but also that *we resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principes, however specious the pretext.* That in the doctrine of leading radical politicians, newspapers and orators, that secession ordinances are operative to destroy the Union, we recognize an innovation on those principles, which has been correctly characterized by a member of the Cabinet as tending to aid and abet the Southern Confederates, and which is designed to be hostile to the Union. That in the plans of the Emancipation League, composed of certain distinguished radical leaders of the Republican party, to exclude from the Union all States which do not abolish slavery, we see an attack upon the American Union. That in the proposition to erect a war power above the Constitution, for the purpose of abolishing slavery by its means, we find another plan to subvert the American system. That in all the plans and schemes of radicalism we can see no patriotism, no loyalty, no honesty, but that they are clearly, though insiduously, designed equally with the plans of the Southern disunionists, to overthrow the Constitution, and erect in its place a new government, on principles of tyranny over those who differ from majorities in views of right.

5th. That to such measures of the Administration as may be consonant with the Constitution, we will at all times yield a hearty support. That the prompt action of the President in revoking the proclamation of certain abolition Generals should receive the approbation of all conservative Union loving citizens from whom our Government derives its chief support in men and means to carry on the war; and that the continual pressing of the negro question upon the attention of the country, and the constant attempts in Congress and elsewhere to connect the abolition of slavery with the work of the army, is an insult to our brave and gallant brothers in the field for the Union and the Constitution, and for no other cause.

6th. That the soldiers composing the armies of the Union have merited a nation's thanks and will receive a nation's care, and upon their victorious return we will meet them with rejoicing praises, and should they fall in the cause we will build monuments to their memories, while their wives and children shall be a precious legacy to be tenderly cared for, as the object of our nation's guardianship. That we tender our hearty thanks to the leaders of the two great armies of the East and of the West, to General George B. McClellan for the skill and ability which planned the campaigns, and for that calm self-possession which he has exhibited under the base attacks of Abolitionists, whilst he has bravely fought the enemy under great obstacles, and to General Halleck, for his brilliant success; that our armies are not enlisted in any other cause than that of the Constitution and the Union; and that the allegation of Abolitionists that the soldiers of New York, or of the country, are fighting for negro freedom or negro equality, dishonors as good and brave men as the sun ever shone upon.

7th. 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 dependant 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.

8th. That the whole ale extravagance, the plundering by contractors, the waste of means which is also indirectly a waste of blood and life, which have so frequently appeared in the conduct of the war, as exposed by committees of Congress, Committees on claims, and in other ways, tending to national bankruptcy and individual impoverishment, demand our profound condemnation, and that the people already burdened enormously yet willing to bear all necessary burdens for the Union's sake, do nevertheless demand in the loudest tones that their life blood shall not be drained in this manner, for the benefit of infamous robbers of the nation who profess so loudly to be the defenders of the country, but whose attachment is as deadly as that of the vampire.

9th. That the Union as it was is the Union of Washington and of the Fathers; the Union which has made America illustrious among nations; the Union which was the most beneficent government known to man. That the Constitution as it is, is the hope of the nation, adhering to and protected by which we shall be again free, happy and glorious, departing from and destroying which, we shall be left with only the ruins of a great nation around us, out of which no man can prophecy any new Union, or construct any better Constitution. That, believing in these principles, and praying for the guidance and blessing of God on our efforts, we, the representatives of various political parties, and of all classes and employments and professions, do solemnly reaffirm our allegiance to the Constitution as it is, and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our honors, to the cause of the Union as it was.

The resolutions were freqqently interrupted with applause. The third resolution was received with a succession of cheers.—The mention of Gen. McClellan's name was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, lasting several minutes.

Why Don't They Do It?—Why don't the Republican papers publish the letter of Col. Wright or something more from Dan. S. Dickinson, or the report of Hon. Joseph Holt, on the scandalous robberies and swindles in the western department. Last year, in nearly every issue of these journals, they were calling for "Wright's, Dickinson's and Holt's great speeches." Why don't they publish Wright's letter and Dickinson's and Holt's great speeches now?—*Sunbury Democrat.*

Sharp Language.—Senator Chandler, of Michigan, was brought up all standing a few days since at Willard's Hotel, Washington City. He was engaged in his favorite business of bitterly denouncing Gen. McClellan to a crowd of by-standers, when a gentleman stepped in and said to him:—"Sir, I do not know you; but you are a liar, scoundrel and coward. My name is S. D. Sturgis, Brigadier General in the United States army." The "meeting" was adjourned, and up to the present, nothing has been heard from Chandler.

☞ The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that a company in Philadelphia has discharged three hundred white laborers, and given their work to the same number of runaway slaves. This is protecting American industry with a vengeance!

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. George W. Cass, of Allegheny county, was unanimously chosen temporary Chairman.

On motion, the following temporary Secretaries were elected: Jacob Ziegler, of Butler; Truman Purdy, of Northumberland; J. F. 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 & Northampton—Rob. M'Dowell.

Berks—Philip K. Miller.

Schuylkill—G. D. 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. Freize.

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. Bear.

Blair Cambria and Clearfield—Jas. 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, Jas. 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, S. Rockwell.

Bucks—Jesse W. Knight, Edward T. Hess.

Butler—James M. Bredin, Jacob Ziegler.

Cambria—John Fenlon.

Centre—Ira C. Mitchell.

Chester—James D. Jones, John D. Lavery, Joseph P. Walton.

Clarion, Forrest and Jefferson—C. L. Lamberton.

Clarfield, 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, Geo. L. Eckert, James 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 Henry Wilbur.

Lycoming—John Piatt.

Mercer—J. M. Arthur.

Mifflin—George Bates.

Monroe and Pike—James H. Walton.

Montgomery—Geo. Lower, Geo. W. Winley, and 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, J. 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 and Michael Arnold.

Schuylkill—James J. Conner, Jonathan Johnson, and Joshua Boyer.

Somerset—A. H. Coffroth.

Susquehanna—A. J. Gerritson.

Tioga and Potter—H. A. Guernsey.

Union, Juniata and Snyder—James H. Young, J. H. Shoemaker.

Venango—Arnold Plumer.

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, J. N. Bailey.

Hon. S. A. Gilmore, of Fayette, offered a resolution that a committee of thirty-three be appointed to report permanent officers of the Convention. Also, a resolution to appoint a committee to draft resolutions.

The first resolution was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Lamberton, of Clarion, offered to amend, "that the Convention do now proceed to elect a permanent President."

After some debate, the resolution of Mr. Lamberton was adopted. The following nominations were then made:

Mr. Lamberton	nominated	Hon. F. W. Hughes.	
Mr. Lechler	"	Hon. Richard Vaux.	
Gen. J. Y. James	"	Gen. G. W. Cass.	
Ira C. Mitchell	"	James Y. James.	
A. H. Coffroth	"	Samuel Hepburn.	

Gen. James withdrew his name.

Gen. Cass withdrew his name.

Hon. Samuel Hepburn withdrew his name.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the nomination of Mr. Hughes be made unanimous.

Objections being made, Mr. Mitchell withdrew his motion, when 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 Plumer	1	"
Jacob Ziegler	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.

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.

During the recess, the President announced it as his decision that the resolution contemplated the appointment of two committees—one to select officers, and the other to draft resolutions.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, the following Committees were announced:

	ON RESOLUTIONS.	ON ORGANIZATION.
1st Dist.,	R. Vaux.	E. R. Heinbold,
"	Kline Shoemaker,	W. H. Snyder,
"	Albert Boileau,	J. F. Platt.
"	Geo. S. Bone,	W. F. Sheible,
2nd District	John D. Lafferty,	Wm. Young,
3rd "	Geo. Lower,	Dr. G. W. Whimley,
4th "	Samuel Darrah,	Edward T. Hess,
5th "	Dr. A. Stout,	Herman Rupp,
6th "	A. G. Green,	D. Ermentrout,
7th "	James Ross,	G. D. B. Keim,
8th "	T. E. Sites,	John Smith,
9th "	C. L. Ward,	Julius Russell,
10th "	D. R. Randall,	O. S. Dodson,
11th "	W. L. M'Coy,	A. H. Gourley,
12th "	J. H. Orvis,	J. H. Young,
13th "	Truman H. Purdy,	Peter Ent.
14th "	Samuel Hepburn,	Thomas O'Bryan,
15th "	W. K. Wilson,	A. L. Roumfort,
16th "	W. W. Brown,	S. E. Keller,
17th "	J. H. Brenneman,	Geo. F. Ebert,
18th "	Adam Elsach,	W. S. Picking,
19th "	H. G. Smith,	H. O. Keyser,
20th "	W. J. Bear,	J. Simpson Africa,
21st "	James Potts,	J. T. Leonard,
22nd "	J. Alex Fulton,	J. M. Clark,
23rd "	T. B. Searight,	J. C. Clock,
24th "	G. W. Miller,	W. Patterson,
25th "	Gen. G. W. Cass,	R. H. Kerr,
26th "	Samuel Harper,	J. M. Lechler,
27th "	R. Montgomery,	Wm. Leaf,
28th "	Arnold Plumer,	D. S. Morris,
29th "	W. A. Galbraith,	W. Patton,
30th "	C. L. Lamberton	K. L. Blood.

After the announcement of the above Committees, 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.

General A. L. Roumfort, chairman of the committee to select permanent officers, reported thirty-three Vice Presidents and thirteen Secretaries—Jacob Bushey, Esq., of this place, among the number.

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

At a quarter after 5 o'clock the Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Arnold Plumer, 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, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity; therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That the only object of the Democratic party is the *restoration* of the Union as it was, the *preservation* of the *Constitution as it is.*

2d. *Resolved*, That to the end that the Union be restored, and the Constitution and laws enforced throughout its whole extent, we pledge our hearty and unqualified support to the Federal Government in the energetic prosecution of the existing war.

3d. *Resolved*, 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 us of life and of treasure; with such a purpose *alone* can we hope for success. And those who from sectional feeling or 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 unparalled as they are, to prove futile in the end.

4th. *Resolved*, That we justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades some of the 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 partizans, and that in view of the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis and throughout the country that we hold an entire change of administration to be imperatively demanded.

5th. *Resolved*, That the party fanaticism or crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of Southern States 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 and unqualified condemnation.

6th. *Resolved*, 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.

7th. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of Penn'a is equally opposed to all sectional legislation and geographical parties, which base their hope for continued partizan success on the agrarianism of emancipation and hypercritical philanthropy—abolition; because neither is known to the Constitution, and both intend to aid disunion and subvert the Constitution and to prevent the restoration, unity, peace and concord among States and people.

8th. *Resolved*, 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 in the land.

9th. *Resolved*, 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 dependant 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.

10th. *Resolved*, 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.

11th. *Resolved*, 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 put down, and that it is our duty to use all constitutional measures necessary to that end.

12th. *Resolved*, 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 raised 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.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid loud and enthusiastic applause.

On motion of Mr. Lamberton,

Resolved, That this Convention do now proceed to the nomination and election of candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, which was agreed to.

Mr. Coffroth nominated W. P. Schell, of Bedford county, for Auditor General.

Mr. Shoemaker nominated Isaac Slenker, of Union county.

Mr. Knight nominated F. Vanvant.

Mr. Picking nominated Col. J. Ziegler.

General Roumfort nominated Richardson L. Wright.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

	1st	2nd	3d.	4th.	5th	6th.
W. P. Schell	24	25	30	32	29	17
Isaac Slenker	18	26	32	33	42	72
F. Vanvant	20	15	18	12	6	00
J. Ziegler	21	17	1	00	00	00.
R. L. Wright	39	42	46	50	46	39
J. M. Wetherell	4	4	2	1	1	1

On the third ballot the name of Col. Ziegler was withdrawn.

On the sixth ballot, Hon. Isaac Slenker, of Union county, having received the largest number of votes, was declared nominated amid the most vociferous applause.

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

The Convention next proceeded to vote for a candidate for Surveyor General, with the following result:

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

	1st ball.	2nd ball.
J. P. Barr	47	79
W. T. B. Manley	27	25
Dr. Chas. Hall	4	9
*J. P. Rhoads	3	—
*Joel E. James	2	—
Col. L. L. Tate	17	7
*W. O. Snyder	5	—
S. A. Backus	9	—
Col. J. F. Hartranft	2	1

*Withdrawn after the first ballot.

On the second ballot J. P. Barr, having received a majority of all the votes cast 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 Chairman of the Convention Chairman of the State Central Committee, which was agreed to.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 8½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 8½ o'clock in pursuance of adjournment, when the following persons were appointed members of the State Central Committee.

F. W. HUGHES, Schuylkill, Chairman.

1. Thomas E. Gaskill, Philadelphia.
   Joseph Lippencott, "
   Simon W. Arnold, "
   Isaac S. Cassin, "
2. Dr. Wm. Young, Chester, Delaware co.
3. Jesse B. Davis, Norristown, Montgomery county.
4. Dr. J. D. Mendenhall, Doylestown, Bucks county.
5. Robert M'Dowell, Slatington, Lehigh co.
6. Wm. P. Albright, Reading, Pa.
7. Geo. De. B. Keim, Pottsville, Pa.
8. Ephraim W. Hamlin, Bethany, Wayne co.
9. A. J. Gerritson, Montrose, Susquehanna county.
10. Stanley Woodward, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county.
11. J. Y. James, Warren, Warren county.
12. Phaon Jarrett, Lock Haven, Clinton co.
13. Thomas Chalfant, Danville, Montour co.
14. John H. Criswell, Shippensburg, Cumberland county.
15. R. A. Lamberton, Harrisburg, Dauphin county.
16. James Patterson, Oak Shade, Lancaster county; Hugh M. North, Columbia, Lancaster county.
17. John Gibson, York, York county.
18. Calvin M. Duncan, Chambersburg, Franklin county.
19. A. H. Coffroth, Somerset, Somerset co.
20. John Fenlon, Ebensburg, Cambria co.
21. Silas M. Clark, Indiana, Indiana county.
22. James C. Clarke, Greensburg, Westmoreland county.
23. Wm. Patterson, Patterson's Mills, Washington county.
24. George W. Cass, Pittsburg.
    John C. Dunn, "
25. Charles Carter, Beaver, Beaver county.
26. D. S. Morris, New Castle, Lawrence co.
27. Benjamin Whitman, Erie, Erie county.
28. W. W. Barr, Clarion, Clarion county.

Mr. Fulton offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to the President for the dignified, impartial and efficient manner in which he has discharged the onerous and responsible duties of his delicate position, and also to the other officers for their prompt, courteous and valuable assistance.

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 finally.

From the Fulton Democrat.

LITTLE McPHERSON'S GREAT SPEECH.

Little Neddy McPherson, who has been all the time cheek-by-jowl with Thad. Stevens and all the ultra Abolitionists in Congress, has lately assumed a new part in the play at Washington. He is fond of office, and especially fond of the salary. He has immense confidence in himself, and has, by pushing them upon the press, managed to get several of his speeches published in the Republican papers of this District. His last effort in that line covers more than one whole side of the *Fulton Republican*, but it is more distinguished for its length than for its strength. This little Abolition body is a candidate for re-election and it is very, possible that he may, by manœuvering, kill off all other Republican candidates, of whom there are one or more in each of the Counties, any one of whom is a better and a stronger man than he is. So let it be.

His last speech is a wonder in its way.—He evidently imagines himself to be a great financier, and makes his assertions with as much confidence as if he managed the finances of the Government for a quarter of a century. He starts out with the declaration that our national debt to-day is, ONLY *five hundred millions*; and claims that at the end of the year it will ONLY *amount to one thousand millions.* This he regards as a mere trifle; in his own language "*not one quarter of what the people are able to bear.*" Now while there is much reason to believe his estimate to be very greatly below the truth, this debt of which he speaks so lightly, is now larger than that of any European Nation, except England, France, and Austria; in which countries it is well known that every conceivable thing is taxed, and industry ground to the earth, to pay the interest alone; the principal they never expect to pay. In one year our debt will be second only to that of England.

The next point worthy of notice is the effort he makes to show that if this war is wound up within a year, we will only have to raise the moderate sum of *two hundred millions* a year to keep the governmental machine going, and to pay the interest on the debt. Now all these estimates are beyond a question put down at the lowest possible figures that would resemble the truth; and other, and abler, men in Congress than Mr. McPherson say the true amount of the debt due now is much beyond his figures; that at the year's end it will be double what he says; and that the annual expenditure in they way of interest will be proportionably greater. But even by taking his figures the people may have some faint idea of the debt already piled up under Republican mismanagement. Enormous as it is, let it be remembered that this wonderful financier has somehow conjured out that it is "*only one fourth of what the people are able to bear.*"

How is it to be paid? High as the present tariff is, Mr. McPherson only claims that it will bring in fifty millions of revenue. It will not do so well as that. Then the small balance of one hundred and fifty millions, must be paid in the shape of excise and direct tax. If, as we believe, the annual sum required be much beyond that, so much the worse for the tax-payers—There is no use in the attempt made to deceive the people, by telling them that this enormous tax is so light that it will not be felt. The people must p