AUDITOR GENERAL CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Foyette Co SURVEYOR GENFRAL.
WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia Co.

## SÉYMOUR AND BLAIR.

The National Convention, on Thurs' day forenoon, nominated Hon, Horatic Seymour, of New York, for President, and Gen. F. P. Blair, of Missouri, for Vice President. Both these distingished gentlemen are familiarly known to the country, and will need no introduction to our readers. Gov. Seymour is admittedly the ablest statesman in the United States, and during his lengthy public career his bitterest ene mies have never dared to assail the purity of his personal or official character. His election will give us an Administration that will rank by the side of Jeffer son's, and Jackson's, and carry the nation back to its best and most patriotic days. General Blair was one of the brayest heroes of the late war, and his record both as a statesman and a soldier will hear the test of the severest criticism. He has served several terms in Congress, and stood in the front rank among the leaders of that body. The ticket is one of the strongest, intellectually, that has ever been presented for the support of the American people, and will command the united, zealous and determined advocacy of every man, whatever his proclivities may have heretofore been; who desires to see the nation rescued from the evils of bad government. The campaign is now fairly open, and we hope to see steps at once adopted in every section of the country for conducting it upon our side in that | new one erected by the Tammany Society, enthusiastic and energetic manner in Fourteenth street, between Third and of success.

## CONVENTION OF PENNA. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A meeting of Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors was held at National Guards' Hall in Philadelphia, last week, to organize for a concerted canvass against Radicalism, on the part of the heroes of the late war, throughout the State. About seventy delegates were present, and the concurrent testimony of all of them was to the effect that the rank and file in nearly every portion of the Commonwealth are thoroughly disgusted with the high handed acts of the Radical leaders, and determined to bring the Nation back to the old landmarks upon which our Government was established. The gallant Gen. McCandless presided, and on taking the chair said "that the convention had assembled to lend its resistance to the efforts about to be made to hurl the Radical party from power. The liberties of the country are in danger, and the soldiers intend to preserve those liberties which they fought for during the war. The battle now is of even more importance than those fought on the Peninsula." A large delegation, representing most of the counties in the State, and including many of our bravest soldiers, was appointed to attend the National Convention at New York. The following resolutions were read, calling forth rapturous applause, and unanimously adopted, with the exception of the one relating to finances, which consistion:

Resolved. That we endorse the sentiments position to awin authority; but when insur-rectionary force has been overthrown, peace-established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the mili-tary power should cease to lead, and the civil position to lawful authority; Du detration resume its natural and rightful dominion; that the great principles of American liberty still are the law-ful inheritance of this people, and ever should lie; that the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and of property must be preserved; and that free instions, while they are essential to the prospenty and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducement to peace

Resolved. That experience has clearly demonstrated that the patriotism, courage, and devotion of the citizen soldiery of the Union, aided by those trained to arms by the care of the Government, are sufficient at all times to preserve, protect, and defend the life and honor of the nation and management preserve, protect, and detend the me and honor of the nation, and we are therefore op-posed to the establishment and perpetuation of that instrument of tyranny, a large stan-ding army, and demand the reduction of our own to the smallest possible standard conent with the safety of our frontiers, and the most rigid economy.

Realized, That the use of an armed force in

time of peace to establish the tenets of party and coerce and overawe the people in the exercise of their rights of self government savors of despotism, and is antagonistic to the true principles of American liberty, and we are therefore opposed to the continuation of military garrious throughout the Southern thates for these or any similar purposes.

Resolved, That every principle of justice to

the tax-burthened white citizens of the Union demands the immediate abolishment of the demands the immediate abolishment of the "Freedmen's Bureau" because of its fayoritism to a race which should be taught, as a necessary lesson of freedom, that industry and self-reliance can alone secure their elevation; because of its discrimination against the poor of our own race and color; because of its heavy and constant drain upon the national treasury, and because of the use that is made of its machinery to secure success and elevation by a class of political adventu-rers who have no claim to distinction, except a selfish desire to prosper upon the miseries

engendered by oppression.

Resolved, That the agitation of the subject of repudiation, in any and every shape, is un-wise and anti-American; that the true policy of the country requires that such a rigid degree of economy shall be exercised in every department of the Government, and such a department of the Government, and such a prudent system of figure practised as will firmly establish the national credit throughout the world, and under our paper currency equal in value to coin, and that when this is excernibled, and the bustlesses. this is accomplished, and the burthens of taxation laid alike upon all classes, our national honor and faith can be preserved without injury and opposition to any interest or

Resolved; That the candidates presented by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, General Wellington H. Ent for Surveyor General, and Charles E. Boyle, Esq., for Auditor General, represent the true conservative elenent of our Commonwealth, and we pledge to them our most hearty and zealous support.

Resolved, That the president of this convention appoint a State executive committee, consisting of a chairman and one member from each Congressional district, which committee shall be charged with the organization of the Conservative soldiers and salors of the Commonwealth, and the effectual manageshall be charged with the organization

## ment of the approaching political campaign.

THE REGISTRY LAW PRONOUNCED UNCONSTITUTIONAL. The Supreme Court last week decided that the Registry act passed by the Legislature, April 4, 1868, so far as it applies to the city of Philadelphia, is unconstitutional. Chief Justice Thompson delivered the opinion of the court, which was concurred in by Judges Sharswood and Strong. Judges Agnew and Read delivered dissenting opinions, fully sustaining the act, and expressing the belief that it could be carried into effective operation. The three Judges who decided against the act are Democrate; those in its favor are Radicals. The decision specially covers those sections which relate to Philadelphia, but as the same questions are involved in the application of the act to the State at large, the illegality of the whole hill follows We congratulate our readers that this odious, unnecessary and disgraceful measure has received its death blow at the hands of the highest legal tribunal of the Commonwealth.

The National Convention! Immense Attendance! SEYMOUR AND BLAIR

Nominated by Acclamation. Model Platform Harmoniously Adopted.

THE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE For a month or more past, the great topic of interest throughout the United States has been the meeting of the Democratic, National Convention at New York on the Fourth of July, The Democrats were, of course, specially eager in regard to it, but the anxiety of the Radicals has scarcely been less intense. The result of the elections during the past year renders it certain that there will be a close contest, with strong probabilities in favor of the Democracy. However this may of 1866, was elected temporary Secretary be, it is everywhere felt that the action of the Convention will have an important bearing upon the politics of the country, and this impression, coupled with the desire to see and move among the events of the occasion, induced thousands and tens of thousands to visit New York. During the week preceding the Fourth, the railroads from all directions were loaded down with zealous Democrats, from every portion of the Union, even to the remotest territories. One train on the Eric road was half a mile long and required three engines to draw it. It is estimated by the New York Tribune—a journal that would hardly exceed the true figures—that at least a hundred thousand strangers were in New York during the pro ccedings of the Convention. Experienced observers declare that no political convention in the history of the country has ever drawn together so immense a throng of peo ple. The Radical concern in Chicago was a mere infant in comparison with it. The

hotels and boarding houses were crammed and with the extensive accommodations of New York, many found it nearly impossible to obtain comfortable quarters. PLACE WHERE THE CONVENTION WAS HELD The building in which the National

Democratic Convention was held was the which is of itself the surest guarantee | Fourth Avenues. It was thrown open to the public for the first time on Thursday afternoon, and was visited by an immense num ber of ladies and gentlemen. The building is four stories high and cost \$150,000 There is a classic appearance about the new structure, an elegance of arrangement, and an aroma of gentility unsurpassed by any

public edifice in the country. On the occasion of the opening, and during the session of the Convention, the National ensign, and in numerable bannerets and flowing streamers sparkling with the everlasting stars, floated above the building. A triumphal arch, fes tooned with evergreens, was erected across the street. The first and second floor is titted up in the most elegant manner as refresh ment, reception and committee rooms. On the third floor is the great hall where the Convention assembled, which is capable of comfortably accommodating 4,000 people. It is an irregular, five-sided, capacious apartment, with a lofty ceiling, which is elegantly painted, and ornamented with symbolical figures; a semi-circular gallery, rising in tiers of seats, occupies the South end of the hall right opposite the grand platform. At the top of the stairway, leading on either hand to the hall, are the photographs of Gen McClellan, Silas Wright, James K. Polk

George H. Pendleton, Horatio Seymour, Jno

T. Hoffman, and Senator Hendricks. Or

the left are similar portraits of Martin Van Buren, W. L. Marcy, Andrew Jackson, Gen Dix. Gen. Hancock, and Salmon P. Chase soldiers, is a well executed group, represent ing the officers of the Tammany Society of General Hancock promulgated in his order at New Orleans, "that in war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and destroy ophical the platform is erected, and presents of recent events, and in view of the condition with Sachems and Sagamores in their pecu omewhat the appearance of a high altar in a synagogue. The front is draped in blue cloth, and the topmost and dome-like portion. above the chair, on which stands a bust of Washington, with the motto, "Pro Patria." is gracefully festooned with blue silk. The words "Tammany Society" are above the chair and on either of the four sides of the ceiling. On either side of the platform, on the floor of the hall, is a place enclosed for the telegraphic operators. Down the sides

of the hall and fully visible from the plat-form are done in oil colors the arms of all the States in the Union each most testefully the States in the Union, each most tastefully surmounted with the national banner, "full to repudiate their individual promises, was high advanced, not a single star crased, and it not crime to force the creditors of this and not a single strine defiled." Nearest to and quite over the stage are the arms of Illinois, New York and Missouri. To the right lead off the designs of Kentucky, Louisiana, Oregon, Kansas, Alabama, Ohio, Nevada, Wis onsin, while from the left depend the arms of Mississippi, Minnesota, Vermont, Tennes-

ce, Indiana, Michigan, Florida, Nebraska | izens pay for another their shares of the and Arkansas. Running parallel with the costs. ceiling, and on a line with the rostrum, are the arms of the other States. From the main chandelier depend more than 99 brilliant always hurtful to the credit of the borrower jets, and it is twenty-four feet high by eighteen feet in circumference. MODE OF SECURING ADMISSION TO THE CON-VENTION.

The National Democratic Committee long pu ago foresaw the emergency of the occasion, and made preparations accordingly. Of to uphold a despotic military authority, and to crush out the life of States, when if this crowd, it would be impossible for even a hundredth part to secure a place in the hall of the Convention. The only plan that could be pursued was to bestow the privilege upon such as were best entitled to it by right of they declare of all who were faithful in the position, and personal and political influence. At a meeting of the Committee, it was decided that admission tickets should be prepared, and distributed in such a manner as to give each State its fair proportion. These tickets were got up with great care, so as not to be counterfeited without much difficulty.

Each of the six hundred and thirty-four delegates were given three, and each member of queathed to the nation's care. Have these the Committee, numbering one from each State, retained five. The tickets were only good for one day, and had to be renewed every morning. The rush for tickets was so great that the Tribune mentions an instance where as high as five hundred dollars were offered for one during the session. A strong police force had to be kept constantly on hand to keep the passages to the hall clear and prevent the turbulent unfortunates who were unable to obtain admission from

breaking out in disorder. During the whole session of the Convention, the exterior of the building was surrounded by a vast audience, building was surrounded by a vast audience, just passed, declaring eight hours to be a le-eager to gain a knowledge of the important gal day's labor, by the cost of Government deliberations going on inside. deliberations going on inside. THE TWO THIRDS RULE, AND THE WHOLE

VOTE. In the selection of candidates a rule has existed since the meeting of the first National Convention in 1832, requiring a two-thirds vote to make a nomination. This rule was of laws administrated by the judiciary; first adopted to prevent a mere majority from which kept the bayonet and the sword forcing a candidate on the minority who due subordination. might be distasteful to them, and has worked with such satisfaction as to be considered a permanent regulation of the party. The New York Convention having re-approved it; the nominees must secure two hundred trampling that Constitution in the dust, treatment of the continuous control of the party. New York Convention naving re-approved it; the nominees must secure two hundred and twelve votes, or four hundred and twelve votes, or four hundred and twelve votes, and each State to four delegates at large, who only cast two votes. The whole number of votes is 317; the whole number of delegates 634. Below is the number of votes

ana 13, Illinois 16, Michigan 8, Wisconsin 8, Minnesota 4, Iowa 8, Missouri 11, Kansas 3 Nebraska 3, Oregon 3, California 5, Nevada 3

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION. The Convention assembled at 20 minutes past twelve, every portion of the Hall being packed to its utmost capacity, and thousands outside were straining every energy to secure admission. Hon. August Belmont Chairman of the National Committee, called the body to order, and, after a neat speech nominated Hon. Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin, formerly Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, as temporary Chairman. The motion was adopted unanimous ly, amid applause, and Mr. Palmer was at once escorted to the platform. He thanked the Convention in a brief speech. Praye was offered by Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' church (Episcopal) New York city. Hon. E. O. Perrin, who spoke at several points in our county, during the campaign The rules of the House of Representatives and of the Convention of 1864 were adopted among them being the one requiring a two thirds vote to nominate candidates. A reso lution to admit the territories to representa tion was rejected, and committees on per manent organization, credentials and resolu tions were appointed. Gen. W. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, was chosen as the Penna. member of the committee on credentials, and Hon. F. W. Hughes as the member of the committee on resolutions. A motion to adjourn until Monday morning at ten o'clock was agreed to. The members of the Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention were invited to accept seats in the hall. The Declaration of Independence was read, and the Convention then adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The crowd in attendance, and the anxiety to secure admission, exceeded, if possible, the events of Saturday. So tremendous was the pressure at the door, that the delegates could not all enter the building until half an hour after the time for meeting. The Committee on permanent organization reported Gov. Seymour as President, with one Vice President and Secretary for each State. Hon. John L. Dawson is the Vice President and Gen. W.M. Reilly the Secretary for Penna. On taking the chair, Gov. Seymour made the following speech, which was frequently interrupled by applause:

Gentlemen of the Convention-I thank you for the honor you have done me in making me your presiding officer. This Convention is made up of a large number of delegates from all parts of our broad land; who in great degree are strangers to each other, and view the subjects which agitate our country from different stand points. We cannot at once learn each other's mode of thought, or grasp all the facts which bear upon the minds of others, yet our session must be brief, and we are forced to act without delay upon ques-tions of an exciting character and of deep import to our country; to maintain order, to restrain all exhibitions of passion, to drive out of our minds all unkind suspicions, is at his time a great duty.

I rely upon your sense of this duty, and not

upon my own ability, to sustain me in the which I am placed by your kind ponsibilities than those which now weigh

we are trying to save our country from the dangers which overhang it; we wish to lift off the perplexities and shackles which in the shape of bad laws and of crushing taxation now paralyze the business and labor of our land. We hope too that we can give order, prosperity and happiness to those sections of our country which suffer so deeply to-day in heir homes, and in all their fields of industry from the unhappy events of the last eigh years. I trust our actions will show that we are coverned by earnest purposes to help all classes of our citizens. Avoiding harsh invecives against men, we should keep the publ ind fixed upon the questions which must ow be met and solved. Let us leave the pas

to the calm judgment of the future, and con-front the perils of the day. We are forced to meet the assertions in the Convention. "I fivil by the late Republican this body who has it in his nears one man in much of angry feeling against the Republican gratulate the perplexed man of business, the burthened tax payer, the laborer whose hours of toil are lengthened out by the growing costs of the necessaries of life, upon the success of that reconstruction policy which has ought all these evils on them by the cost of brought all these evils on tuem by the cost of its military despotsim and the corruption of its bureau agencies. In one resolution they denounce all forms of repudiation as a natio-nal crime. Then why did they put upon the statute books of the nation the laws which invite the citizens who borrow coin to force crime to invite all the citizens of this country other States to take currency at times worth no more than forty cents on the dollar in pay-ment for the sterling coin they gave roads and canals, which yield such ample returns

of wealth and prosperity?

Again they say it is due the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, then why did they make taxation unequal? Bey-ond the injustice of making one class of citcosts of schools, of roads, of the local law which protected their lives and property, was an unwise and hurtful thing. It sunk the They also declare the best policy is to dim nish our burden of debt so as to improve ou credit that capitalists will seek to loan us me ney at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay; so long as repudiation is threatened or suspected. Then why have they used full \$500,000,000 of the taxes drawn from the papels of this country. money had been used to pay our debts, capi-talists would now seek to lend us money at lower rates of interest? But for this cover-

Again trials of the late war, there were none enti-tled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hard ships of campaign and cruise and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the nation are an obligation never to be forgotten. The n obligation never to be forgotten. widows and orphans of the gallant dead are queathed to the nation's care. Have these sacred trusts been performed? They pay to the maimed man, to the widow or to the orphan, a currency which they have sunk one quarter below its rightful value, by their policy of hate, of waste, and of military despotism. The pittances paid to the wounded soldiers are pinched down twenty-five per cent. below the value of that coin which he had a right to expect. Is there no covert repudiation in this? Again, they say foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development, resources much to the wealth, development, resources and increase of power to this Republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should e fostered and encouraged by a liberal and a just policy. Is this foreign immigration for tered by a policy which, in mockery of law

of living that men must toil on to meet thes exactions. Time was when we could not only invite the Europeans to share with us the materia blessings of our great country; but more than that, we could tell those who fled from We could point to a written Constitution which not only out the powers of Government with anxious

same as its representation in the electoral college:

Maine 7, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 12, Rhode Island 4, Connecting the principles a living reality on every vania 26, Delaware 3, Maryland 7, Virginia 10, West Virginia 5, North Carolina 9, South Carolina 6, Georgia 9, Florida 3, Alabama 8, Mississippi 7, Louisiana 7, Texas 6, Arkansas 5, Tennessee 10, Kentucky 11, Ohio 21, Indispendence, "they have the claration of independence, "they have the claration of independence, "they have the claration of independence, "they have the claration of independence and we fight of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their publicly and truthfully denounce men in power, because, in the very language of this Declaration of Independence, "they have the first of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their publicly and truthfully denounce men in power, because, in the very language of this Declaration of Independence, "they have the first of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their purpose. The whole audience burst for the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their purpose. The whole audience burst for the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their purpose. The whole audience burst for the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their publicly and truthfully denounce men in power, because, in the very language of this provided the provided t

erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither a swarm of officers to harass our peo-ple and cat out their substance," he would pability be dragged to a pri son; or if, in the indignant language of our fathers, he should exclaim "they have effected to render the military independent or superior to the civil law; they have abolished the free system of English laws, and have established herein an arbitary government," for the offense of asserting these principles for the offense of asserting the e would be tried and punished by a military

Having declared that the principles of the Declaration of Independence should be made living reality on every inch of American oil, they put in nomination a military chief ands at the head of that system of despotism that crushes beneath its foot the greatest principles of the Declaration of Inde

To-day, in some of the States, it is held by nilitary orders to be a crime to speak out the ndignation and contempt which burn within

he bosom of patriotic men. n offense to declare against the military, to o the country to let hoards of officials eat up | which no constitutional monarchy of Euro from this outrage, there could be no appeal to the Court, and the Republican candidate for the Presidency has accepted a position which makes the rights and liberties of a large share of people dependent upon his

In view of these things, can there be one man in this Convention who can let a per-sonal ambition, a passion, a prejudice, turn him one hair's breadth in his effort to wipe out the wrongs and outrages which disgrac our country? Can there be one man whos our country? Can there be one man whose heart is not dead to all that is great and noble in patriotism that will not gladly sacrifice all other things for the sake of his country, its liberties, and its greatness? Can we suffer any prejudices, growing out of past differ-ences of opinion to hinder us from uniting now with all who will act with us to save

We meet to-day to see what measures can be taken to avert the dangers which threaten our country, and to relieve it from the evils and burthens resulting from bad government

ceased, and that once more in the great Conventions of our party we can call through the whole roll of States and can find men to answer for each. Time and events in their great cycles have brought us to this spot to renew and invigorate that Constitutional Government which nearly eighty years ago was in-It was liere that General Washington, the

first President, swore to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of these United States, and here this day we as solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold the rights and lib erties of the American people. Then, as now, a great war, which had desolated our land, had ceased. Then, as now, there was in every patriotic breast a longing for the blessings of good Government, for the protection of laws, and sentiments of fraternal regard and affection among the inhabitants of all of the States of the Union. When our Government in 1789 was inaugurated in this city, there were glad processions of men, and those manifestations of great joy which the people show when they feel that an event has happened which is to give lasting blessings the land. To-day in this same spirit this vast assemblage meets and the streets of this city are thronged with men who have come from the utmost borders of our continent. They are filled with hope that our actions and our policy will bring back the blessings of a good Government. It is among the happiest sentiments which inspirit us now that those who fought bravely in our late civil war are foremost in their demands that there shall be peace in our land. The passions of hate and malice may linger in meaner breasts, but we find ourselves upheld in our generous purpose by those who showed true courage and manhood on the field of battle. In the spirit, then, of George Washington and of the patriots of the revolution, let us take the steps to reinvigorate our Government, to start it once again on its course to greatness and prosperity. May Almighty God give us the wisdom to carry out our purpose to give every State of our Union the blessings of

peace, good order, and fraternal affection. Some dozen or more delegates offered resolutions, which were referred to the committee on platform. A letter was received from Susan B. Anthony, of New York, urging Female Suffrage upon the favor of the Cona nomination be taken that no steps towards tion of a platform, was carried, but subseently repealed. A committee of the Sol diers' and Sailors' Convention, headed by Gen Slooum, was here introdu vited to take seats upon the platform. They stated that they had prepared an address, which was read.

At the conclusion of the reading, three cheers were given for the soldiers and sailors, and calls were made for Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, who was greeted by a round of applause. He made a brief speech, in thorough accord with the sentiments of the address. The balance of the day was taken up with a discussion of various points, not of general interest, and the Convention adjourned to Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The Convention was opened with prayer, The death of Peter Cagger, of New York, a member of the body, was announced. The Committee on Resolutions made a report. which had received their unanimous approval, as follows:

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Con-stitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and rec ognizing the questions of slavery and seces-sion as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do with the return of peace de-

1st. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

2nd. Amnesty for all past political offen-

ces and the regulation of the elective fran-chise in the States by their own citizens.

3d. Payment of the public debt of the United States, as rapidly as practicable. All monies drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, to be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly estate upon their Government do not expressly state upon their tace, or the law under which they does not provide that they shall be paid in does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4th. Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including government bonds and other public securities.

5th. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

producer and the bondholder 6th. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the stand-ing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting the Internal Revenue. so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, and the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford inciden-

tal protection to domestic manufactures, and as will without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden, and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the Reform of abuses in the administra tion, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress, and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8th. Equal rights and protection for natural-

8th. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and

tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the govern exclusively for the maintenance of the govern-ment and preservation of the Union under the Constitution; it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which along was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of resto-ring the Union, it has so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despoising and of profound peace to military despotism and egro supremacy. It has nullified the right of trial by jury

it has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has sub-stituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber in quisitions for constitutional tribunals; it of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and, telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private If to-morrow a military order should be papers and letters without any specification out forth in that State where the ashes of Vashington are entombed, that it should be ganic law: it has converted the America apital into speak out a sentiment that it was a disgrace system of spies and of official espionage to to the country to let hoards of officials eat up the substance of the people, he who uttered these words could be dragged to prison from the very grave where lie the remains of the author of the Declaration of Independence.

and threatens to curtail or destroy its and threatens to curtail or destroy its described by the country of the people of the p original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the constitution, while the leaned Chief Justice has been subjected to great and atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the Presi-dent; its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created du ring the war; it has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment; even of his own cabinet; under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rock ing on their base, and should it succeed in November, and inaugurate its President, we will meet it as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the cattered fragments of the Constitution. And we do declare and resolve that eve

And we do deciare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the olitical power of each State respectively and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States; that we regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as usurpations, unconstitutional revolutionary and void; that our soldiers nd sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and deter must ever be gratefully remember must be faithfully carried into execution; that the public land should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the preemption of homestead lands and sold in reasonable quantities and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price established by the government; that when grants of public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such ands and not the lands themselves should so be applied; that the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people; and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeals to every patriot, including all th

Conservative element and all who desire to support the constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all'such co-operating with us as friends and brethren. Most of the resolutions were greeted with applause, and the second reading of several was called for. They passed unanimously,

feet, and cheering for a minute or two. Some ate ensued over the two-thirds rule, ar have it repealed but finding the apposition too great, afterwards withdrew his resolution to that effect. Gov. Seymour stated that he would rule in accordance with the decisions of the Baltimore and Cincinnati Conventions that two-thirds of the entire number of delegates was necessary to a nomination; not merely two-thirds of those present. On motion of Gov. Bigler, of Penna., nominations for President were made. Mr. Eaton, of Conn., presented the name of Gov. English, of that State. Mr. Anderson, of Maine, nominated Gen. Hancock. The New Jersey delegation presented Gov. Parker. Mr. Tilden nominated Sanford E. Church, of New York. Gen. McCook, of Ohio, placed in nomination Geo. H. Pendleton. Judge Woodward nominated Hon. Asa Packer as the choice of Pennsylvania Mr. Nelson of Tennessee presented the name of Andrew Johnson, Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, nominated James R Doolittle. Six ballots were taken, with the following result, 212 votes being necessary to

a choice:

The nine votes for Gov. Seymour on the fourth ballot were cast by North Carolina. When they were announced, the Governor arose and stated that he did not wish to be considered a candidate. His inclination ori-

ginally declined; his honor now demanded it. He hoped his name would not be mentioned against his protest. The North Caro lina delegation persisted, however, in cast ing the vote as they had originally declared it. A resolution to admit delegates from the territories was rejected. A communication was received from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, announting the adoption of a resolution approving and endorsing the platform of the Democratic National Convention. Adjourned until ten o'clock on Wednesday

morning. WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The Convention met at 10 o'clock, and spent the entire day in balloting, without succeeding in making a nomination. On the seventh ballot, Indiana withdrew her support from Pendleton, and went for Hendricks. On the twelfth ballot, California cast 11-2 votes for Chase, which were loudly applauded. The New York delegation dropped Church on the eighth ballot, and cast a solid vote for Hendricks. On the fifteenth ballot, Pennsylvania withdrew the name of Judge Packer, and cast her entire vote for Hancock. The following is the result of the eighteenth ballot, after taking which the Convention adjourned to Thursday morning at 10 o'clock: Hancock 144 1-2. Hendricks 89, Pendleton 561-2, Chase 1-2, Hoffman 3, Packer 3 1-2, Doolittle 12, Johnson 10.

THURFDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The Convention met at ten o'clock, and when Ohio was called, Gen. McCook rose and said that his delegation had decided to cast its vote for Gov. Seymour. This an-Hendricks to Seymour. Other States rapidly followed, and amidst enthusiasm such as was never before witnessed in a National Convention, every one of the 317 votes in

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' NATIONAL CONVENTION. The Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors'

'onvention assembled in Cooper Institute

on the same day as the Democratic Conven-

made extensive preparations for the Convention, and the hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The enthusiasm as the delegates appeared in the hall was very great, Heister. At the head of the list is George cheer after cheer being sent up for Hancock. McClellan, and other favorite officers. At half past eleven the Convention was called men in the State, a prominent Democrat, to order, and Gen. John A. McClernand, of formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Illinois, elected temporary President. Gen. Thos. Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, brother-in-law of Gen. Sherman, was loudly called for and made a telling speech. He said he could not ee how any one can look without comningled anger and disgust upon the process of Congressional reconstruction. Ten of the nited States debarred of all their rights, the hungry markets of the world closed to the products of the Southern fields; sugar rotting in the cane; the Mississippi plunging over broken levees, and the boorish plantation negroes, pampered with delusive hopes, sitting in mockeries of conventions. He said that Radicals urged that such acts were needed to prevent Democratic accession to power and consequent repudiation of the national debt, but he thanked God that the national power still was safe, and no repudia tion would be attempted, although if anything were calculated to drive voters to that alternative, it would be the spectacle of all the national bondholders flocking to one party and advocating all kinds of outrages, under the bug-bear cry of "down with repudiation." Two millions of men were in our recent armies; of these five hundred thousand have died during and since the war; and there are now a million and a half soldiers living. Of those voters, the Convention represents at least one half, and of that alf one-half or more are of so strong con riction that they will vote for any Democrate candidate that has yet been named. But the other half he declared might be lost or won to the Democratic party, as the nomination might be wise or otherwise. He did not doubt the wisdom of the Tammany Convention, nor that they would nominate a standard bearer, who, whether he was or was not a soldier in the recent war, was an advocate of law. The issues of the present crisis were not in any respect the issues for which they lately tought. No one man who died in the defence of the national flag, laid down his life for negro suffrage and the other Radical dogmas. The Democratic party is now the only party which adheres to the Constitution and the law, and in the path that it now treads can be discerned the footprints of Washington, of Jefferson, of Clay, and Webster, and while it keeps their track, it can be followed with pride and unfaltering purpose. Gen. Ewing was frequently interrupted with deafening applause. At the conlusion of his address, the band played Rally Round the Flag," the vast audience joining in singing the chorus. The Committee on permanent organization reported Gen. W. B. Franklin, formerly of Penna., as President, with a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries including the following familiar names: General J. W. Denver, of Cal., Gen. J. S. Fullerton, of Mo., Gen. Theo. Runyon, of N. J., Gen. J. R. Steadman, of La., Col. J. P. Linton, of Penna. Gen. McClernand introduced Gen. Franklin as a favorite in the army, and one whose military abilities are a head and shoulders above Grant's, which was rapturously applauded. Gen. Franklin, after

cal purposes, instancing the Grand Army of on each occasion. Was a delegate to the the Republic, which he said, is nothing but | Convention in 1864. a Radical movement in disguise. He warned Conservative Soldiers and Sailors against ention. He instanced the cases of Generals Mcimated with enmity and hate, and, judging the future by the past, the only hope for peace was in the success of the Conservative widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors were the wards of the nation, and if any credfors of the Government were to be paid in preference. The Convention adjourned to Monday morning. The following well known soldiers are among the delegates

Baldy" Smith, McMahon, Averill, Egan, Morgan, W. W. H. Davis, McC indless and Ent. MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS The proceedings of Monday opened with great enthusiasm, several bands playing at once, and the air being rent with shouts for favorite public men. A committee of one from each State was appointed to visit the

Democratic Convention, and present an address to that body, expressing acquiescence in its action. It consisted of Gens. Sloeum Granger, Pratt, Ewing, Mitchell, Averill. Brown, Kilby, McClernand, Walker, Kingsley, Bradbury, Drake, Berime and Parker. The Chairman of the Committee on resolutions stated that they were not yet prepared to report. The balance of the time until adournment was taken up with the presentation of resolutions to be embodied in the platform, which were submitted to the Comnittee. TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Gens. Slocum, Duryea, Granger, Halpine.

In the absence of Gen. Franklin, General Denver, of Cal., first Vice President, presiled. Gen. Slocum, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the follow-Whereas A nominal interchange of views

between the members of this Convention and the delegates to the National Democratic Convention has fully confirmed us in our previously entertained opinion of the purity and patriotism of that body, and fully justifies the belief that in the selection of candidates and in the construction of a platform the Convention will be governed by the spirit of the address adopted by this body on the 6th inst., therefore, relying upon this belief, Resolved, That we will support its nominees for President and Vice-President of the United States, and that on our return home we will induce our late comrades in arms to unite with us in yielding to them an earnest support. The report was adopted by a vote of 287

to 7, only Louisiana voting no. The platform of the Democracy having been received, was read, when the delegates who had objected to committing themselves to it in advance, withdrew their objections, and it was unanimously accepted. A resolution affirming the continuance of the confidence and love ciate is William H. Miller, a lawyer of Harentertained by the Convention for Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and appointing a commitfour more ballots were taken. On the 22d, tee of five to carry the resolution to General McClellan was received with tremendous cheering, and a motion to suspend the rules to vote upon its immediate passage, was unnouncement was followed by the wildest ap- animously carried. Pending the vote upon plause. Indiana changed her vote from this resolution another was read approving in the highest terms the action of President Johnson in removing E. M. Stanton-from the office of Secretary of War. Both of the resolutions were unanimously passed under a suspension of the rules. After some minor business, the Convention adjourned since

> MASSACHUSETTS has recently negotiated a loan of three million dollars for twenty years at four per cent. per annum. The National Government pays six per cent: gold, and our bonds are taken cautiously at that:

PENNA. DELEGATES TO THE NA-TIONAL CONVENTION.

The delegation to the great Democratic National Convention from Pennsylvania is verywhere admitted to be one of the ablest ion, and was largely attended, the immense ever selected. It numbers fifty-two perhall being filled to its utmost extent. The sons-four delegates at large and forty-eight Soldiers and Sailors of New York city had district delegates-who were entitled twenty: iv votes in the Convention. The delegates at large are Hons, Geo. W. Woodward, Wm. Bigler, Asa Packer and Isaac E. W. Woodward, chairman of the delegation well known as one of the purest and stronge t and considered one of the ablest jurists in the country. He was the Demogratic candidate for Governor against Gov. Curtin during the war, and was defeated. Is now a member of Congress from the Luzerne district, having been elected last year to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Dennison. Wm. casioned by the death of any central Bigler is also well known throughout the For Congress in 1866. Gaylord Gard country. He is a native of the State, and received his early training in a printing office. He established and carried on the Clearfield Republican, always a reliable Democratic paper. After disposing of this, he engaged in lumbering, securing an ample fortune. He was elected to the State Senate in 1842, and served until 1948, and was a portion of the time Speaker of that body. He was elected Governor in 1851. In 1855 he was elected Western District of Pennsylvan United States Senator for the term of six

rears. He has been a delegate to several Thirty-eighth and Thirty-minth Can National Conventions, and is one of the most influential men in the delegation. As which passed Congress in 154, 3231 Packer, also a delegate at large, is extensively known and popular throughout the State. ty in 1844, '48, '56, and '60, and delaga-Resident of Carbon county and one of the wealthiest men in the Union, his wealth being half of the delegation acknown. reported at several millions. He is, we believe, a native of Connecticut, and represented his district in Congress from 1852 to 1857. He has been a life long Democrat. His generous nature is shown in the fact that ome years ago, he gave half a million dollars, and many acres of land, to establish a college in the Lehigh Valley. Was a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1864. Isaac E. Hiester, of Lancaster County, is a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of Yale College lawyer by profession and was a member of he Thirty-third Congress. First District.-William McMullen is

vell known local politician and was formerly a member of the Board of Aldermen in Philadelphia. His associate is L. C. Cassidy He is a lawyer, and formerly Prosecuting Attorney for Philadelphia, a man of mark in his profession, and a rising politician. Second District .- Gen. William M. Reile

s an active Democratic politician and served with great distinction during the Mexical war, where by his bravery he earned his title of General .His associate is William C. Pat terson, a merchant in Philadelphia, a brother of General Patterson, and a man of position and influence. Third District .- H. R. Linderman is a man

of great influence in Philadelphia, and at present the Director of the Mint. His associate, John E. Faunce, is a local politician of some note and an active worker in the Democratic ranks. Fourth District .- Jeremiah McKibben i proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel in Phila-

lélphia, the well known Democratic headquarters. His associate is Thomas Collins, prominent and intelligent citizen of Irish nativity, who has held several city offices. Fifth District.-Charles M. Hurley is an active Democrat, and a man of considerable local influence. His associate, H. P. Ross thanking the Convention, spoke at some was the Democratic candidate for Congress length against secret organizations for politi- in 1864, and again in 1866, though defeated

Sath District,-Hon. Benjamin M. Boyer s a native of Montgomery County, and about tering it, as they would find themselves de- forty-five years of age. He is a lawyer by ceived. The Radical party, he said, pre- profession, was District Attorney of his countended to be friends of the soldiers, but the ty: a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress Radical Senate rejected the soldier's nomina- and also of the present, and has served on Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, endeavored to Clellan and Slocum and others. No less His associate, John D. Stiles, is a native of then two, thousand soldiers, and antibuts, had | Luzerne County, a lawyer by profession; at jected. The Conservative soldiers felt cer- a delegate to the National Convention in tain things had been settled by the war. 1856, and again in 1864. He was a member They had felt conciliation toward their for- of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Conmer opponents. The Radicals had been an- gresses, and has been supported for Governor on several occasions.

Seconth District .- John H. Brinton is a Chester county lawyer of considerable promparty. Sergeant Bates, who carried the inence. Has never held any office, that coun-Thion flag across the Southern States, was try being so strongly Radical that it is next invited to a seat on the floor of the Conven- to impossible for a Democrat to be elected to tion. Gen. Green Clay Smith offered a reso. any position; is a man of influence; has freation, which was unanimously adopted, that quently been a delegate to the State Convenion, an I was also a delegate to the McClellan Convention in Chicago in 1864. His associate is Jackson Larkins, an active and influenold, they, above all others, should have the tial Democrat, and several times a delegate to

the State Conventions of his party. Eighth District.--Heister Clymer is a law ver of Berks county, and a descendant of one f the revolutionary families. He was for several years member of the State Senate and considered the leading man of that body Was the Democratic candidate for Governor against General Geary. Is a man of fine bilities, popular in his section of the State, and wields great influence. His associate is Jeremiah Hageman, a lawyer by profession, at one time District-Attorney of Berks couny, and a member of the State Legislature. Ninth District.-William Patton is a lead-

ing business man of Lancaster county, and a contractor; is a man of position and influence. Ie resided in Erie some time. His associate. A. J. Steinman, is a lawyer of considerable prominence at Lancaster. Teal. District.-Francis W. Hughes is a

awyer of Schuykill County; at one time, we clieve, a member of the Legislature, and Atorney-General of the State during Governor Bigler's administration. Is a man of rar "alent." His associate is David S. Hammond Lebimon county, a wealthy and influential itizen, and one of the largest iron men in hat section. E'eventh District .- E. V. Hamlin is a Wayne

ounty lawyer of some prominence. His associate, Henry S. Mott, was formerly a member of the Legislature and Canal Commisdioner, also delegate to former National Conventions. Was elected Canal Commissioner during the Know Nothing mania, and got the largest majority ever given in Pennsylvanie. Twelfth District .- Jasper B. Stark was for-

merly Sheriff of Luzerne county, has been a member of the State Senate and an active and hard-working Democrat. His associate Ralph P. Little, is a lawyer of Wyoming bunty and a Democrat of long standing. Thirteenth District .- Michael Meylert is a merchant of considerable note, and has been

delegate to the State Convention. His associate is David Lowenberg, of Columbia county, a well-known Democrat. He was delegate to the Convention in 1864, Fourteenth District .- Dr. David M. Craw

ford is a resident of Juniata county. He was a member of the State Senate, and is a phy sician of considerable eminence. His asso risburg. He was formerly Clerk of the Supreme Cour of the State, which position he held from 1854 to 1863; is a lawyer by profession, and was a member of the Thirty eighth Congress. Was a delegate to the Mc Clellan Convention at Chicago.

Fifteenth District .- John A. Magee is edi tor of the Perry county Democrat, one of the most influential papers of Eastern Permsylvania. His associate is John Gibson, a law ver of considerable prominence in York county.

Sixteenth District.-Geo. W. Brewer is a lawyer at Chambersburg, and a former member of the State Senate. His associate is John R. Donohue, who has been a member

ident of Millin county. He was for a long time one of the Canal Commissioners of the Observer of the Observer

State, is a staunch Democrat, and a man, fluence. His associate is Owen Clube eminent physician of Blair county; Laste delegate to the State Convention, and is

man of great influence. Eighteenth District.—Geo. Auchenbuch resident of Clinton county, and harle member of the Legislature two o terms. His associate is then William En die, of Lycoming county, a well known tician and a distinguished officer in a can war.

Nineteenth District.--Byron D 41 McKean county, i. a lawyet he trad and was a member of the Senate at years ago. Wm. L. Scott has served; or of this city, and was the Denice p didate for Congress in 1866. Hele our wealthiest, most energetic and infine

citizens. Twentieth District.-W. L. Corps Clarion county lawyer; has been there of the Legislature, and was the make prominent lawyer at Meadville, was, time Supreme Judge, and is a man of : tion and influence. Twenty-First District .- John

has a wide reputation. He has been identified with politics front rank in the party. He is a profession; was appointed by  $P_{tt}$ . United States District-Attorne, member of the Thirty-second, Than He was the author of the Homester gate to the National Conventions of a speech in the Cincinnati Conventage nomination of Buchanan. He was up to Governor of Kansas by Pierce, but 1 the appointment. James B. Sanson, sociate, is editor of the Fulton country crat. Is a fluent speaker, and a street in whatever position he may be place.

Twenty-Second District.—John A. Sana Pittsburg politician, and a member

Board of Aldermen. John B. Gatte present an agent of the Treasury ment of the General Government. Twenty-Third District.-R. H Kerr newspaper man, active and hard wo and several times delegate to the State vention. John T. Bard is a Butler merchant, and a man of position and

Twenty-Fourth District.-A. A. Pur. lawyer of Greene county, an active crat, and has been delegate to the State vention. . His associate, David S Mor a resident of New Castle and a hallan ver. In one of the blackest regions State, he has stood steadfastly by the Decratic cause, and will yet secure the toof his integrity.

An unusually fine opportunity to rea splendid farm is offered in the ment of Thos. Mellon, E-q, of North He will dispose of his property on the Shore R.R. at \$100 per acre-\$200 be paid down and ten year's time to: en on the remainder.

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