

# M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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## The Evils of cheoking Prespiration.

Edward Everett became overheated in testifying in a court room, went to Faneuil Hall, which was cold, sat in a draught of air until his turn came to speak: but my hands and feet were ice; my lungs on fire. In this condition I had to go and spend three hours in the court room." He died in less than a week from this checking the perspiration. It was enough to kill any man.

Professor Mitchell, while in a state of perspiration in yellow fever, the certain sign of recovery, left his bed, went into another room, became chilled in a moment, and died the same night.

If while perspiring, or while warmer than usual from exercise or heated room, there is a sudden exposure to still, cold air to raw damp atmosphere, or to a draught, whether at an open window or door, or street-corner, the inevitable result is a violent and instantaneous closing of the pores of the skin, by which waste and impure matter which were making their way out of the system, are compelled to seek an exit through some weaker part, is the result. The idea is presented by saying that the cold had settled in that part. To illustrate:

A lady was about getting into a small boat to cross the Delaware; but wishing first to get an orange, at a fruit-stand, she ran up the bank of the river, and on her return to the boat found herself much heated, for it was summer; but there was a little wind on the water, and her clothes soon felt cold, which settled on her lungs, and within the year she died of consumption.

A strong man was working in a garden in May; feeling rather tired about noon, he sat down in the shade of the house and fell asleep. He woke chilly; inflammation of the lungs followed. He died after two years of great suffering, in consumption. On opening his chest there was such an extensive decay, that the yellow matter was scooped out by the cupful.

A Boston, ship-owner, while on the deck of one of his vessels, thought he would lend a hand in some emergency, and pulling off his coat, worked with a will, until he perspired freely, when he sat to rest awhile, enjoying the delicious breeze from the sea. On attempting to rise, he found himself unable, and was so stiff in his joints that he had to be carried home and put to bed, which he did not leave until the end of two months, when he was barely able to hobble down to the wharf on crutches.

A lady, after being unusually busy all day, found herself heated and tired towards sundown of a summer's day. She concluded to take a drive to town in an open vehicle. The ride made her uncomfortably cool, but she warmed herself up by an hour's shopping, when she turned homeward; it being late in the evening, she found herself more decidedly chilly than before. At midnight she had pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs), and in three months had the ordinary symptoms of confirmed consumption.

A lady of great energy of character lost her cook, and had to take her place for four days; the kitchen was warm and there was a draught of air through it. When the work was done, she was warm and weary, went to her chamber, and laid down on the bed to rest. This act was repeated several times. On the fifth day she had an attack of lung fever; at the end of 6 months she was barely able to leave her chamber, only to find herself sufficed with all the prominent symptoms of confirmed consumption; such as quick pulse, night and morning cough, night sweats, debility, short breath, and falling away.

A young lady rose from her bed on a November night, and leaned her arm on the cold window sill, to listen to the music of the wind. Next morning she had pneumonia, and suffered the horrors of asthma for the remainder of a long life.

Multitudes of women lose health and life every year, in one or more ways by busying themselves in a warm kitchen until weary, and then throwing themselves on a bed or sofa, without covering, and perhaps in a room without fire; or by removing the outer clothing, and perhaps change the dress for a common one, as soon as they entered the house after a walk or shopping. The rule should be invariably to go at once into a warm room and keep on all the clothing for at least five or ten minutes until the forehead is perfectly dry. In all weathers, if you have to walk and ride on any occasion, do the riding first.—*Hall's Journal.*

**THE DRY TORTOISES.**—There are several islands bearing the name of Tortuga. The name is Spanish, and signifies a tortoise. The "Dry Tortugas" constitute an island group and bank in the Gulf of Mexico, about one hundred and twenty miles west of Cape Sable, in Florida. There are ten islands or keys in all. They consist of a coral formation, and have little vegetation except mangrove bushes. On one of them, known as "Bush Key" and "Garden Key," a lighthouse has been erected. At the beginning of the rebellion the Government undertook the construction of Fort Jefferson, and sent thither refractory persons to work upon the fortifications. They are too remote from any populated place to enable prisoners to obtain means of escape; or desolate to invite trading vessels; and all articles of food must be supplied by government transports. The place furnishes a secure rather than an attractive place of residence.

**CONCURRENCES.**—It may interest the curious to know that the two rival political candidates for Surveyor General are residents of the same town; that they are both members of the same Council; that they were each candidates for their respective parties for State Senator in the 22d district; that they were both defeated; that they were both out in the three months' service; and that each in succession commanded the troops.

Here, however, the coincidences fail, for while Col. Campbell commanded the regiment during the invasion, Col. Linton led it in battle and became the fighting leader. The consequence of which was that Linton got shot through the thigh and through the shoulder, and bears two ugly but honorable scars, while Campbell came off without a scratch, and still retains a whole skin. Curious—ain't it?—*Patriot & Union.*

**LETTER TO GENERAL COX FROM SOLDIERS.**—The following sensible letter has been addressed to Gen. Cox, the Abolition candidate for Governor of Ohio, by a large number of Republican soldiers. We have not heard that the General has vouchsafed a reply:

**BLADENBURG, OHIO, Aug. 3, 1865.**

DEAR GENERAL: We like most of your letters, and you are right in saying that the boys don't like the negro any better for having seen them. We don't quite like your plan for getting them together as a community in the south, without disturbing the organization of the State government. We want to see fair play all round, and you know, General, that we fought for the old flag, and for the Union, and not because we hated the Southern people. We wanted them to behave, and not hurt the Union; but when the fight was over we could always shake hands and be friends. But, General, you march a little oblique on one thing. We live in Ohio, and your plan for settling things down in Dixie don't prevent us from being placed on an equality with niggers here. We have heard that before the war there were more than twenty-five thousand negroes in Ohio, and that number has been more than doubled during the past four years. The lines are open and the darkies are allowed to come through in clouds.

Now, the Oberlinites, Benjamin Wade, and General Schenck, and all that kind of people, and there are a good many of them, want to put the nigger on an equality with us, and give their votes to balance ours. Now, this is a meaning question, for, before two years, we will have a hundred and fifty thousand negroes in Ohio. What we want to know is, whether you are in favor of giving them the right to vote in Ohio now, or at any future time. You are right, General, in saying the boys are all still proud of being white, and they won't march under the black flag.

An early answer will oblige your fellow soldiers.

**VETERANS ON A STRIKE.**—Some one says that the saddest sight under the sun is the old man who wants employment and is unable to get it. Such a sight, says the *New York Herald*, was presented to our citizens yesterday. A procession of veterans out of employment and anxious to work passed our office with banners bearing appropriate inscriptions. It was a strike of veterans who, aided in putting down the rebellion, lost their wages and their health, and are now seeking work. It is the duty of our citizens and the government to see that such men have employment, so that their families may not be compelled to starve or to eat the bread of charity.

In 1850 a trial took place in Connecticut, under the section of the blue laws prohibiting kidnapping. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Newton. It appeared that Sarah dropped her gloves and Jacob found them. When Sarah reproved him, Jacob d-manded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not seem extravagant, she adjusted it forthwith. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were each fined twenty shillings.

Says the *New York Herald's* special of Thursday: "Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Montgomery Blair were observed promenading amicably together to-day, and visiting the President in company. What next?"

Judge Black was Mr. Buchanan's Attorney-General and Secretary of State; Mr. Blair was Mr. Lincoln's Postmaster-General.

The following wall of distress needs no comment. That it should be necessary for the citizens of a Republic, boasting of its freedom and leniency, to thus supplicate an elective officer—himself the servant of the people—is one of the extraordinary and mortifying realities of the times. Says the *Richmond Whig*, of a recent date, in an address to the president of the United States:

If anything we can say can furnish you with satisfactory assurance, we do solemnly declare that the people of Virginia are a submissive, peaceful, law-abiding people. We know that upon this subject misrepresentation upon misrepresentation has been made to you, and that the channel of truthful communication is so obstructed as to render it difficult for you to be fairly advised of our actual feelings or conditions. Virginia has not only been a battle-ground and a burial ground, but is now scarcely more than a grave yard. Poverty and destitution, suffering and distress, anxiety and care are the painful lot of her once prosperous and happy people.

The tears of her daughters yet flow like "mountain rills"; her sons are not only unemployed but impoverished, and mourning and sorrow are spread all over the land. The ashes of our best citizens, and there is scarcely a home the once cheerful countenances of whose inmates are not shaded by the carnage and casualties of the war. The people of Virginia are sad and sorrowful and troubled. Of you they have asked for clemency, and to you they appeal for relief. Upon your statesmanship and your humanity they rely for the discontinuance of those calamities, which, if not alleviated, will bring upon them insufferable woes.

The people of Virginia candidly confess that the issues involved in the late unhappy conflict have been fairly submitted to the arbitration of the sword, and it has been decided that they must return to the Government of the United States, and conform to all the laws, edicts and proclamations of the President, as one Congress of the United States. To do this, they are not only willing but anxious.

With an extensive acquaintance with the disposition of our people, and with all the authority which we can impart to our word, we do solemnly assure you that they are earnestly and honestly anxious to have an opportunity to maintain the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. Can you desire anything more? Can anything more be demanded of them? Old and needy, weak and wounded, sick and sore, their sons and their daughters implore and beseech you to spare this bereaved community the infliction of the death-blow, and leave them unmolested what little they have left.

## Extracts of a Letter from Hon. William D. Kelley.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—To the Union Men of the Fourth Congressional District:—A long and successful career in crime emboldens the guilty. A recent illustration of this law of human nature impels me to violate my lifelong rule of conduct, and for once to notice a political slanderer. I do not, however, address you for the purpose of repelling his insinuations or falsehoods. My life has been passed among you, and if its record, familiar to you all, does not repel them, I have lived in vain. My purpose is simply to pierce the veil of ill-gotten gold in which the slanderer has clothed himself, and give you a glimpse at the loathsome subject he protects.

The paper of Friday, announces that Simon Cameron, of Dauphin county, was nominated by his friends on the preceding evening at the Girard House in this city, and availed himself of the occasion to vilify my colleagues and myself, (the Congressmen of Philadelphia,) in a speech to the assemblage:

I was but a youth when I first heard the name of Simon Cameron, and it was as the perpetrator of a great crime. He had been made the agent of the Government to carry a large amount of money, due them, to the Winnebago Indians, and had taken advantage of their ignorance and helplessness, to enrich himself. Those of you who had then attained to manhood, though you may not, after the lapse of so many years, revive the burning indignation which you regarded the infamous swindler of the poor Indians, will doubtless remember that instead of paying the specie which the Government confided to him for that purpose, he retained it and gave them the notes of the Middlestown Bank, of which he was an owner. At their emancipation in the remote wilderness these notes were utterly worthless. The Indians could not use them for any purpose, nor carry them to Middlestown for redemption. But what was that to Simon Cameron? Was not their loss his gain, and was he not so much the richer by every note that failed to come home for redemption, though they did suffer and starve? And those of you who are not old enough to remember all this, you know why this bold, bad man is sometimes spoken of by your seniors as the "great Winnebago," and sometimes as "Old Nick-awap."

For more than thirty years, I have watched the tortuous career of this man and have never seen reason to abandon my first impression of his character. Whether acting with the Democratic, the Know Nothing, or the Republican Party, for he has in turn disgraced all, he has never been false to his criminal instincts. He has endeavored to turn them all to profitable account. His ambition is sordid and panders to his avarice, and he measures honors by the perquisites they expose to his grasp. He has no confidence in the people and is aware that they distrust him. His speech on Thursday evening was not characteristic of him, for he is prone to use instruments. His habit is to point the stiletto, but to employ another hand to drive it home. Though an active participant in the politics of his country, and State for more than half a century, during which long period he has pursued the policy of fraud, of contracts, with eager and ceaseless assiduity, he has never dared to permit his name to be presented to the people of county or State as a candidate for an elective office. He crawls to the feet of the appointing power. He cares not who may be King, so that he may "still be Vicar of Bray," and to that end he chafers with and corrupts weak and needy members of Conventions and the Legislatures of both parties.

I need not recite the disgraceful facts attending his several canvasses for the United States Senate. Their nauseous odors linger in your nostrils to this hour. In the first he bought the vote of three Democratic members; and in the last, but twenty thousand dollars, for the one vote which would have elected him. The last transaction was so flagrant that the legislature was compelled to take cognizance of it, and if justice be not lame as well as blind, the law and honor of our State will yet be vindicated.

No stone may mark the spot where my poor remains may finally rest; but I mean, that your children shall be able to vindicate my name by pointing to this fact, that Simon Cameron and his confidential friends were ever hostile to me. With grateful regards,  
Yours very truly,  
Wm. D. KELLEY.

**Don't Put it off.**—Hundreds of "Republicans" agree with Democrats, that negro suffrage would be dangerous to the propriety of the Republic; but they put off their opposition to it to "a more convenient season." If they are honest in opposing the political equalization of the races, they cannot consistently adhere any longer to the Abolition organization. Although the party with which they have hitherto acted, may not venture negro suffrage in its platform, its leaders are nearly all in favor of it, and openly advocate it. Therefore, if they should be successful at the polls, they will claim that the people have decided in favor of giving the negro the right to vote and will renew their pressure upon the President to compel him to take ground in favor of this new political heresy. Hence, we say, if you new political heresy. Man's government would preserve the white. Man's government will have fully shown their hand, you will have waited till the game is lost, or won. Don't put off your warfare against this iniquitous scheme. "What thou dostest, do quickly!"—*Bolford Gazette.*

**THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CONTINUES TO MAKE HISTORY.**—The Henderson, Ky., News has been suppressed by the officer commanding the Federal troops at that place. He has also ordered the arrest of Hiram McElroy, who was ordered the anti-Constitutional amendment candidate for the Legislature in the adjoining county of Union.

Mr. Robert T. Glass, who was the anti-Constitutional amendment candidate for the Legislature in Henderson county, has issued a card, declining the canvass, because he has, as he says, "been warned by the military authorities that he would be arrested and imprisoned if he persisted in his candidacy, and that he will not be allowed under any circumstances, to finish the race."

## Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention met at two o'clock on Thursday, August 24th, in the hall of the House of Representatives. In the absence of Hon. C. L. Ward, Chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. Robert J. Hemphill, secretary of the committee, called the Convention to order and read the following letter from Mr. Ward, giving the reasons for his non-attendance:

MONTROSE, Susquehanna Co., Aug. 21, 1865.

Robt. J. Hemphill, Esq., Sec. Dem. State Central Committee.

DEAR SIR: A very unexpected contingency has transpired, in reference to some business of importance in the courts of this country, which will prevent my being at Harrisburg on the 21st inst.

I have, therefore, to ask you to take my place in the opening organization of the Democratic State Convention on that day. I have a bare offer of duty through your sincere regrets at being prevented at this time meeting in council with the representatives of the Democracy of the State, and to tender at the same time assurances of the deep personal regard which I cherish for the enlightened, tried and brave men composing the body about to meet.

Not doubting that wisdom and harmony will characterize its deliberations, and success crown its labors, I have the honor to remain, Very respectfully,  
C. L. Ward.

Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

On motion, ROBERT L. JOHNSON, of Cambria county, was elected temporary chairman of the Convention. On taking the chair, Mr. Johnson said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I feel highly gratified for the unexpected, and, I may add, unsolicited honor which you have conferred upon me. Accept my thanks for your confidence and kindness. Totally inexperienced in the usages of deliberative assemblies, I must cast myself entirely upon your forbearance during the brief interval which I shall occupy the chair. I can only assure you that I shall try to perform my duties impartially, and from the cheerful and hopeful faces I see before me, I have no doubt any error or mistakes will readily be forgiven.

Once more our country is blessed with peace! The demon of war which has for four long years held devastating sway throughout our country has vanished, and the Angel of Peace hovers benignly over a preserved Union. War—a terrible calamity in all countries—is truly so in a Republic where the military arm can scarcely be put forth in all its strength without interfering with the rights of the citizen. Unhappily, in our country, those rights were entirely disregarded, and every constitutional right of the citizen was wrested from him.

But this unhappy war, the product of fanaticism and folly, is ended, and this day the Democratic party, that party which has made our country all it is in peace or in war; that party whose history is the history of the country; that party which has been a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night; to guide the friends of equal rights and free government from the earliest days of the Republic to the altars of the vestal fires of liberty, have never ceased to burn. And a Jack have given to our country a Jefferson and a Jackson, from which we must expect all our future greatness—this day that party has assembled in its might and majesty to once more enunciate those great truths which have "made and preserved us a nation."

In thus assembling together, as the organ of the great Democratic party of Pennsylvania, it is our duty to speak in the language of freedom. It is not for us to "palter in a double sense," but to speak plainly, truthfully and fearlessly of the wrongs of the past, and the wrongs of Pennsylvania. In speaking of those wrongs we should be "willing to praise, but not afraid to blame." It is our province to say that while we care not whose hand may administer governmental affairs if Democratic principles are recognized in their administration. And while we hold up the hands of President in his theory of restoring the States forlornly in rebellion, it is our imperative duty to denounce every infringement of the constitutional rights of the States and the people—to militate that, war being ended, its concomitant, military courts, shall be dispensed with—that the right of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be restored to every citizen—that trial by jury in the form prescribed by the constitution and laws shall be accorded to every citizen; and that our country shall speedily resume her former condition in regard to the expenses of Government.

It is our duty especially to rebuke that spirit of Northern secession which, notwithstanding it has for the last four years denied the right of any state to secede, and treated all the states as being in *the Union*, now gravely speaks of the terms on which they shall be admitted into the Union.

But I shall not detain this convention with extended remarks, but at once proceed to the transaction of the business before it.

On motion, BENJ. WHITMAN, of Erie, A. D. BOLLAY, of Phila., and D. H. NEWMAN, of Northampton, were appointed temporary secretaries.

The list of delegates, (which has already been published,) was then called over.

Mr. Smith, of Lancaster, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

**Resolved**, That a committee of one member from each Senatorial district, said member to be named by the delegates from their respective Senatorial districts, be appointed as a committee to report permanent officers for this convention.

The Convention then took a recess of ten minutes.

When the convention was again called to order the secretaries reported the committee on permanent organization.

After a short recess Wm. V. McGrath Esq., from the committee on organization, reported the officers of the convention. [Here follows a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries which we omit.]

On being escorted to the chair, Mr. VAUX was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and proceeded to address the convention in substance as follows:

## SPEECH OF HON. RICHARD VAUX.

Gentlemen of the Convention: The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, by her representatives, in conformity with the ancient usages of the party, has again assembled in State Convention. Since the days of Thomas Jefferson, in every crisis of our country's history, we have assembled in the capital of this Commonwealth, bold and defiant, standing on the principles of constitutional liberty which can alone maintain us as a happy and prosperous people. [Applause.] Amid threats of violence and menace of power, the Democracy never quailed. During the last four years of war and oppression, when all the pressure of executive power was used to destroy the Democratic party—when to be a Democrat was something more than at any period in our past history—the Democracy met the enemy upon the great principles of the Constitution, and defied the party in power. [Cheers.]

We have here met again; and let us do as our fathers in ages of our history have done—stand on the broad principles of the Constitution and demand all those rights and privileges which belong to the State and to the people. We will belong to the world with nothing less. [Applause.] These principles cannot be changed by fanatics, or overridden by power. The rights of the people are dear to them—the rights of the States are as dear to them as to the people. [Applause.]

Our fathers made this compact of federative unity under hardly less than inspiration, and it cannot be altered—by fanatics or destroyed by power. Its provisions are for us and our children, and military necessity shall not deprive us of either of those rights or privileges. [Applause.] Let it be then distinctly understood that the dignity of American citizenship must not be degraded or contaminated by association or an equality with an inferior race, either socially or politically. [Immense applause.]

Gentlemen of the Convention: Having by your partiality been chosen to preside over your deliberations, I ask your indulgence, and promise to perform my duties to the best of my ability. The Chair is now ready for any motion that may be made. [Applause.]

Mr. Sanderson, of Luzerne, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

**Resolved**, That a committee on resolutions, be appointed, composed of one delegate from each Senatorial district to be designated from within said districts, and that said committee appoint its chairman, and that all resolutions having relation to Federal or State affairs be referred to said committee, without debate.

The following committee was appointed under the foregoing resolution:

1st district, B. Mullen; 2d John Hamilton, Jr.; 3d C. L. Cassidy; 4th Thos. J. Roberts; 5th Jos. B. Baker, Dr. E. L. Acker; 6th Lewis J. C. James; 7th John D. Stiles; 8th Hiram M. Wm. A. Williams; 9th Geo. Sanderson; 10th Wm. A. Simpson; 11th J. B. Beck; 12th Peter Eitz; 13th John C. Koller; 14th Geo. Sanderson; 15th H. G. Smith; 16th Jeremiah S. Black; 17th B. Y. Hamsher; 18th Daniel Weyant; 19th Ezra D. Paucker; 20th Andrew Reed; 21st Jos. B. Sanson; 22d Chas. L. Lamberton; 23rd Wm. M. Given; 24th Thos. J. Kennan; John J. Mitchell; 25th Andrew Brady; 26th D. S. Morris; 27th Robert K. Cochran; 28th Benj. White.

The Convention then took a recess to afford the committee time to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, and during their absence the Convention was addressed at considerable length by Major Jacob Zoigler, of Butler county, and Gen. Wm. H. Miller, of Dauphin. The remarks of both gentlemen were able and eloquent vindications of the principles and policy of the Democratic party, and elicited frequent and enthusiastic applause.

After Mr. Miller concluded his address, the committee on resolutions not being prepared to report, the convention adjourned until half-past seven o'clock.

## EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at the hour appointed, and was called to order by the president.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, chairman of the committee on resolutions, made the following report:

WHEREAS, It is the imperative duty and should be the exclusive desire of every American citizen entrusted with the power of controlling public affairs, by his vote or otherwise, to see that they are administered with a single eye to the great objects which our forefathers had in view when they laid the foundations of this Republic, namely: "To form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and WHEREAS, The men and our party administering the Federal Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their most sacred obligations, "disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corruptly squandered the public money, denied justice to the people, perverted the whole Government from its original purpose, and, thereby, have brought untold calamities upon the country; therefore,

**Be it Resolved**, That we, the Democrats of Pennsylvania, are now, as we always have been, faithful to the union of the States, opposing the secession of the South with all our influence and having no sympathy or association whatever with that party in the North which voted against the Union and pronounced the Constitution a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

2. That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed, the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor, without the slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war; but when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in the South, and in the advent of one of those parties into the seats of Federal power, we sustained the Federal authorities in a civil war, asking nothing at their hands except a decent respect for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs; but in both those particulars we were disappointed and betrayed.

3. That the CONSTITUTION established by our revolutionary fathers is entitled to our unequalled respect and obedience; the oath to support it is binding religiously, morally and legally, at all times, under all circumstances, and in every part of the country upon all public officers from the highest to the lowest, as well as upon private citizens; it is only by a strict observance of its provisions and a rigid enforcement of its obligations in all the States, that we can hope for Union, Liberty, and Peace, which will only result to us or come to us, if we, by others, is a public enemy and a dishonest man.

4. That among the rights guaranteed to us by the plainest words of the Constitution are those—free speech, a free press, freedom from arbitrary arrests and illegal imprisonment, trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, the perfect immunity of all persons not in the army or navy from any species of punishment for crime or pretended crime which is not the legal consequence of a regular conviction by an impartial jury—the absolute authorities of the military power to the civil authority, and the privilege of white citizens to vote at State elections according to the laws of the States.

5. That we will concur with President Johnson in the conviction expressed by him in 1860 and repeated several times since, that the Federal Government is sovereign within its proper sphere; that it acts not through or upon the States but directly upon individuals; that the States could not abrogate the people from their federal obligations; that the State ordinances of secession were nullities, and, therefore, when the attempted revolution came to an end, and the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before; their people were bound to the same duties and clothed with the same rights, excepting, of course, such rights as individuals among them had legally forfeited by their own acts in the meantime. And we hereby declare that, so far as we can prevent it, the resumption of their proper places in the Union by those States, some of whose citizens were lately in rebellion, shall not be impeded or delayed by the unlawful interference of that faction of the North which always was hostile to the Union, which now pronounces it legally dissolved, and which is still malignantly laboring to prevent its restoration.

6. That the effort now making by certain persons to use the power of the General Government with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people and contrary to existing laws is not only a high crime against the constitution but a deliberate and wicked attempt to put the States of this Union (all of them entirely) under the domination of negroes; to africanize a large portion of the country and degrade the white race morally and socially as well as politically to the low level of the black. We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destiny of the country into the hands of negroes; nor put ourselves under their guardianship, nor give them the political privileges which were inherited from our fathers; and we exhort our brethren in other States to take up the same attitude and maintain it firmly.

7. That we will support President Johnson in every just effort he may make to place all States in their proper position, to give them a fair representation in Congress, and to save them from the curse of negro equality. He shall have our hearty approval when he punishes offenders against the laws of the United States, and we will be with him sincerely to sustain and uphold him in every measure which looks to the maintenance of the public credit. But our full approval of his administration can be founded only in the belief that he will execute the law, the whole and nothing but the law in all parts of the country, that he will not allow the military to interfere with state elections; that he will punish kidnapping and robbery through the legal authorities whether committed by federal officers or private citizens; and that he will suffer no period of legal trials by military commissions. We go for measures, not men, and upon those measures there can be no compromise, he that is not for us is against us.

8. That in view of our enormous National debt, the great weight of our State taxes and the local burdens imposed upon us in divers ways, economy and retrenchment becomes an important duty to our representatives; and to this end the vast standing army now on foot ought to be disbanded, the navy should be reduced, and the corrupt and extravagant practices lately introduced into the Government should be totally abolished.

9. That our revenue laws need to be carefully revised in such manner, that while the public credit will be maintained the national honor preserved, taxation will be equal and just.

10. That the gallant soldiers of the Republic who so nobly risked their lives in defense of the Union and the Constitution, merit and will receive the undying gratitude of the American people. Living, they shall live in our warmest affections—and, dying, their memory will be cherished for all time to come. To say as our political opponents do—that they fought and bled and died mainly for the freedom of the negro, is a gross insult on their patriotism, and an outrage which will be indignantly resented by their surviving comrades through the ballot-box.

11. That the noble manner in which the Democratic press of this Commonwealth has concurred in defense of the liberties of the nation, tended in defense of the Union, opposed amid trials and difficulties almost unparalleled in its deserving of our grateful recognition and its deserving of the encouragement of every patriotic-loving citizen.

12. That we reaffirm our adherence to the Monroe Doctrine.

The resolutions were read amidst much enthusiasm and adopted by a unanimous vote. The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Auditor General, when the following gentlemen were named:

Col. Franklin Vanant, Bucks county.  
Hon. Isaac Sinker, Union county.  
Col. W. W. H. Davis, Bucks county.  
Robert J. Hemphill, Philadelphia.  
Col. Wellington H. Emly, Columbia.  
Wm. Workman, Washington county.  
Hon. Wm. Hopkins, Adams county.  
S. T. Shugart, Centre county.  
Charles D. Manly, Delaware county.

On motion, the nominations closed, and the Convention proceeded to ballot.

On the third ballot Col. W. W. H. Davis was elected Auditor General. All the members of the Convention received the oath to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and were declared duly nominated and elected.