The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1865.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the published call, the Union County Committee met at the office of the Chairman, on Saturday, August 19th. The Committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Union Party of Cumberland county, be earnestly requested to assemble at the usual places of holding their Township, Borough and Ward Elections, on *Saturday, September 2d*, then and there to choose *two delegates* to represent them in Convention, to be held in Carlisle, in Rheem's Hall, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11 H, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of forming a Union County Ticket; of endorsing the Union Nominations for State Offices, and of transacting whatever other business may be deemed proper. The time for holding the delegate elections in the townships will be between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and in the boroughs between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M.

The Committee feel it to be their duty to appeal to the Union men of the county to turn out in numbers and with enthusiasm. Our defeats in this county for the last four years, especially when we reflect that to ourselves in a great measure their disgrace is due, are truly humiliating. Our conventions themselves go far towards defeating our tickets. A few men from different parts of the county meet together, and, by the very smallness of the representation, send a chill of discouragement throughout the entire party. It seems as though the party, outside of a few active men, had no spirit, no earnestness of purpose; while, on the other hand, the greatness and holiness of it mission should inspire us with an energy and zeal, such as no other party since the beginning of political organizations ever dreamed of arousing. The place to begin the reformation is at the delegate elections. Send good, earnest men, and let us have a full Convention on Monday the 4th of September. The war of muskets and bayonets has been most successfully ended; the war of ballots and ideas is scarcely more than begun. Our soldiers have fought to put out submission a haughty and formidable enemy, and are now willing to help us at the ballot box; and unworthy we will be of their sacrifices and heroic achievements, if through a hopeless inactivity we fail to unite with them and uphold the cause of the Union with the same grand triumph at the Polls, that they did on the field.

For the success of our State Ticket, we need fear nothing. Gen HARTRANFT will prove as formidable to the enemies of his country at home, as he did to those at Fort Steadman, when by his bravery and skill he rescued victory out of seeming defeat.— But our county ticket will demand honest, earnest, and untiring work from every Union man in it. The Democracy of this county never entered upon a campaign with so poor a ticket, nor with such a general dissatisfaction among them as they do this fall. Many of their candidates are vulnerable at all points, and in due time disclosures will be made which cannot fail to have a mighty influence with the honest portion of their party. If we have a full Convention, and nominate a good ticket, giving our late heroes a full representation, and then go to work in real earnest, the result of the October election, both in County and State, will give us ample reasons for rejoicing.

By order of the Union County Committee
JAMES A DUNBAR,
Chairman.

"The progress of fanaticism is amazing. We meet every day with men who hold the wildest doctrines, which, if imparted to them six months ago, they would have rejected with indignation. Where is this to end? It is as certain as the fixed decrees of the Almighty that the white man must be the ruler in this republic; and in case of a bloody conflict, the inferior race must perish. Woe to those infatuated men who provoke the conflict!—*Volunteer.*

How long is this malignant nonsense to be kept going? Who proposes that any other than "the white man should be the ruler in this republic?" You generally manage to tell your readers every week that the Abolitionists have no regard for the negro at all; that their apparent humanity and desire for his welfare is merely put on to serve their selfish purposes; that they have no care for anything but their own interests; that they delight in nothing but appropriating to themselves all the offices in the country, stealing all the money that is wrung from the people by taxation, enriching themselves by Government contracts, and engaging in every thing that will put themselves into power or put money into their pockets. Surely these "loyal thieves," "office seekers," "shoddy men," are not going to allow the negro to rule the republic and stand back themselves. We can't think the Democracy will do it. Of course they don't care about ruling the Republic themselves. They never did want office—no, indeed, not they. We never knew one who could be prevailed upon to accept the appointment of Post Master or the nominaiton for State Senator from any selfish motive. But, then, these are offices and must be filled, and so great is the innate patriotism of Democratic politicians; so keenly alive are they to the best interests of the community, so fully determined are they that the offices shall be filled with the best men in the country, and so fully assured are they that they are *par excellence* the best men in the country that many of them display an energy in their efforts to "rule" the country that would distance any negro that was ever born. So between the selfishness of the Abolitionists and the unceasing energy of the Democracy in their efforts to prevent the Republic from being ruled by any but intelligent, honest and patriotic individuals of the superior race, we are at a loss to imagine who can be contending that the negro shall be the ruler in the Republic.

It is scarcely worth while to pursue this subject farther. The man, and particularly the Democrat, who *fears* the competition of the negro, even should he be invested with the full rights of a citizen, must be a poor creature indeed. A race of human beings who number scarcely a sixth of our population, degraded by long years of oppression and slavery, wit out intelligence or education, coming in contact with a race who have always been dominant and superior, and who have in their own hands every imaginable element of power, are not in very imminent danger of being made the ruling class in this republic, even should they be invested with the same political rights that are enjoyed by even the lowest and most degraded of white men. Yet the far-seeing men who guide the Democracy have discerned this danger, and are now filled with fears on account of an irrepressible conflict between the races for supremacy. "In case of a bloody conflict, the inferior race must perish." Pray, who are going to be parties to the conflict? We intend going before the people with whatever questions of policy we may think most conducive to the public welfare. We will leave no fair means untried to achieve a success for the principles we advocate. If we are defeated, we will, as we have always done heretofore, submit cheerfully to the expressed will of the people. In that case there will be no bloody conflict, of this be assured. But should we succeed, as the indications are pretty strong that we shall, are we to have a bloody conflict on account of our success? If we are, you know very well by whom it will be produced, and can judge fairly how it will end. Once the Democracy failed to foist their measures and their men on an unwilling people, and having failed, they resorted to treason and civil war. They may and most likely will fail again; if so, will they repeat their former experiment? We shall regret it if they do, and pray that the bitter lessons of the last four years may not be unheeded by them. But if they do, an inferior *party* will soon perish from the earth.

THE RUPERT CASE.

We had hoped that with the sentence passed upon the defendants in this most unfortunate affair, discussion would have ceased. The proceedings on the hearing and subsequent trial had been published at length; throngs of excited spectators were in attendance during the progress of the case, and we think that every man, woman and child within the limits of the county, capable of forming an opinion on any subject, had their convictions of the proper punishment due the Rupert brothers firmly fixed in their minds. Since the commission of the homicide, it has been a fruitful theme for angry and bitter disputes and discussions, and we are at a loss to determine what possible good can come of their continuance or renewal. Still, the old desire for keeping alive every thing that can in any wise tend to increase or embitter party feeling, seems as strong as ever. On Tuesday of last week, the Court passed sentence on these unhappy men, and shortly afterward, Gov. CURTIN, moved by a petition numerously signed by citizens of our county, prominent for their wealth, respectability, intelligence, and love of law and order, representing a case specially deserving the exercise of Executive clemency, pardoned them. This week, the journals in the interest of the Democracy unite in condemnation of the pardon. The *Democrat* mildly impugns the motives and representations of the petitioners, and then eloquently bewails the subjection of justice to power, while the *Volunteer*, unable to give utterance to anything but abuse, and never pretending to anything that could possibly be mistaken for truth in statement, treats its readers to almost a column leader, in which exaggeration and falsehood have a painfully fierce contest for precedence. The motive actuating these journals is apparent. Political capital must be made of this affair, no matter what the consequences to the community may be. As there is a determination on their part to suppress the facts that led to this melancholy occurrence, we will briefly state them:

WILSON T VANASDLEN, a resident of Penn township, enlisted in the service of the United States, and after a short time spent in the army, deserted. He was arrested and taken to his regiment, and in a short time deserted again. He was re arrested after a considerable time spent at home, and again placed in service. Very soon he made his third desertion. Many attempts were made by the regular detectives of the district to capture him, but without success. A soldier by the name of KING attempted to arrest him, when he fired a pistol at him—the ball passing through King's coat. For months he thus lived a deserter from service, in defiance of all attempts made to arrest him.—Emboldened by his success in defying the military authorities, he commenced disregarding the obligations of the civil law. He committed depredations of various kinds frequently, and was regarded by the community not only as a deserter, but as a bad, desperate, dangerous man. Applications were almost daily made to the Provost Marshal to have him arrested, but the attempts of his detectives were always futile. The Ruperts obtained authority to arrest him, and in pursuance of this, repaired to Centreville on the 31st day of December last, to do what they considered a duty to the country and the community in which they lived.—Lewis laid hand on Vanasdlen, saying to him, "You are my prisoner." The deceased tore himself away from the Ruperts, and went a few paces down the road, when Howard, after calling to him to stop, shot him. The occurrences following the shooting are fully detailed in the sentence of the Court, which we print in another column.

But, say those who are disappointed because the extreme penalty of the law has not been inflicted on Howard Rupert, "because a man is a deserter and of desperate character, is he to be shot down in his tracks"?—Certainly not. But is the man who, acting in the discharge of a duty incumbent on a citizen, and who oversteps his authority and anticipates by a few days the penalty that a Court Martial always affixes to desertion, to be regarded in the same light as the man who, without provocation or mistake as to the extent of his authority, deliberately takes the life of a fellow-man? The stern eye of the law may see no difference, but we would doubt exceedingly the humanity of the Executive who would give his signature to the same death-warrant to the man who killed a deserter under a mistaken sense of duty and authority, and the man who, with the worst possible motives, would murder a citizen in the peace of the Commonwealth.

The statement that the Ruperts planned and concocted the killing of Vanasdlen, and merely used his desertion as a pretext for it, comes from an inference wholly unsupported by the facts. There is an entire absence of any motive for the deed. It has not been pretended that there was a previous quarrel or any cause of hatred. They arrested Vanasdlen regularly, telling him that he was their prisoner. He knew as well as he knew that he was alive, that he was a deserter, liable to arrest at any moment, and was certainly not ignorant that attempts at his arrest must be made at a very early day. He knew that he was living in defiance of the law of the land, and in disregard of his sworn duty to his Government. He knew, too, that his own offence was one of the greatest known to the military law, and from the punishment due to it he had twice escaped only through the clemency of the officers. He had resisted successfully every attempt to capture him, and had boastfully declared that he never would return to service. He had threatened the life of any one who undertook to arrest him, and had at least on one occasion done his utmost to make his threat good. The pretence that such a man, knowing that every loyal person in the community desired his arrest and return to the post of duty he had thrice deserted, was ignorant of the nature of capture, or that it was not his duty to give up peaceably to those who went to arrest him, or even to the authorities without an arrest, is absurd on its very face.

It is urged that all this is no justification for the shooting of a deserter, and this we concede. But we ask those who are clamoring so loudly for Rupert's execution, to bear in mind that a man in his position on the day of the homicide is in no condition to investigate and determine, with the precision of a judge, what constitutes an illegal killing. He is attempting the arrest of a most dangerous character; one who by frequent desertions had forfeited his own life, and well knew the consequences of his capture. He is confronted with a man who is going armed constantly, and whose daily conduct shows that he has no more regard for the obligations of law or duty to society, than has a wild beast. He knows from the actions of the deserter in a former attempted arrest, that his own life depends entirely on the uncertainty of Vanasdlen's aim, and not on any reluctance of his to shoot down a man who attempts his arrest. After having arrested such a man, and the prisoner eluding his grasp and refusing to stop when called to, Howard Rupert fired the fatal shot. This was not justifiable; possibly was an illegal killing; certainly an occurrence to be deplored: but where is there a single element of "cold blooded murder concocted, planned and agreed upon by the Ruperts long before it took place" in the affair? Does any one suppose that without provocation or quarrel, or any conceivable motive, these respectable men would have hunted down and murdered a neighbor, thereby incurring the highest penalty of the law on themselves? Does any one believe that had Vanasdlen surrendered himself to them, he would have been killed or even molested? Or is it pretended that he was shot down before any attempt was made to arrest him? To those who maintain these positions, argument would be useless.

From the entire circumstances of the case it must be evident to all who will view this sad affair dispassionately, that Howard Rupert killed Vanasdlen from a mistaken sense of his authority in the case, fully believing that it was his duty to arrest him "dead or alive," and also from a reasonable fear that his own life might be sacrificed in a further effort at arrest. This mistaken idea was not a consideration for the Court but certainly was for the Executive on whom the final responsibility of an execution depended. If Rupert was rash, if he resorted too soon to the extreme limit of self defence, if he mistook the extent of his authority in the arrest and punishment of a deserter, sadly, terribly has he already suffered for it.—We ask the most relentless of his persecutors to consider whether trial, conviction and sentence for a capital offense is not sufficient atonement for the taking of the life of a man account whose actual and legal crime and deserved punishment there can be no possible doubt raised. To those who insist on an execution, for the killing of a deserter, that in addition to the forfeiture of the victim's life, would send to the grave a broken hearted mother and wife, consign to lasting disgrace and shame three innocent little children and cast a stigma forever on a large connexion of respectable and order loving citizens, we would say the heartlessness of which you accuse Rupert finds a parallel in the vindictiveness with which you thirst for his blood.

We have a word or two yet to say with regard to the motives of those who are denouncing the pardon. The utter recklessness of statement and the filthy abuse which pervades the article of the *Volunteer* is the best evidence that nothing but a desire to make party capital of the affair induces it to continue the agitation. Its regard for the strict vindication of the law is about as great as its known regard for truth. A few weeks a man who had been a refugee in Canada during the rebelion and who returned a short time since to Bedford, shot the Provost Marshal at that place for twitting him with disloyalty, but we have no recollection that this same paper has ever denounced this act. A short time since a woman in Washington shot a man because he failed to marry her according to promise, and we heard no howl over her acquittal. Men who have been four years in rebellion against the Government, whose days and nights were passed in treason, murder and robbery, who starved helpless prisoners and burned capitured towns, are daily being pardoned by scores, and yet no voice is raised in condemnation of the clemency. So much for the consistency of the men who are so terribly incensed that an execution has been prevented by the action of Gov. Curtin.

To illustrate its conscientious regard for truth, we will quote one or two statements without comment. In speaking of the Jury, it says:

"The Jury was composed of intelligent and fair men—seven Republicans and five Democrats—and were unanimous in rendering a verdict, the only question that staggered them a little being whether or not they should declare the whole three guilty of murder in the first degree."

And of Gov. CURTIN thus:

"In nearly every instance where murder, theft, burglary or any other crime had been committed by men of his own party—'loyal Republicans' he has granted pardons immediately after conviction. Indeed, he has, by the exercise of this power, nearly emptied our prisons, for it is a fact that nine tenths of the men convicted for the last four years, of loathsome crimes, were his political adherents."

The man who can seriously make such statements is eminently qualified to be the editor of the *Volunteer*; that there is any other *quasi* respectable employment for which he is fitted, we very seriously doubt.

In granting the pardon, Gov. CURTIN acted upon the representations of a petition whose signers comprised as much intelligence, patriotism and respectability as any equal number of men who have ever presented a petition to the Executive. Among them were Ministers, Members of the Bar of both parties, and many leading men in every profession and avocation in the country. They presented a case in which the Governor deemed the exercise of the pardoning power necessary and proper. He has exercised it, and in doing so has the approval of all who are not his enemies from prejudice, professsion or interest. It is his right and duty to examine and ascertain every circumstances connected with a capital conviction before he signs a death warrant or pardon, and we respectfully suggest to his opponents that his position and reputation are quite as good a guaranty that he performs his duties conscientiously as are those of any other official in the country. Gov. CURTIN'S record is before the country, and to that he may always point with pride. Twice chosen to the highest station in the Commonwealth and having, during the last four years, discharged the duties of his great office with marked ability, always adopting the course that patriotism and a regard for the best interest of every portion of the State dictated, he has justly earned a reputation second to but few of the statesmen of the Nation. The people honor and trust him now as they did when they first chose him their Governor, and the fact that he is denounced by the men who are now clamoring against his action in this case is as great a compliment to him as he could reasonably desire.

— Gen. A. B. Underwood on Saturday received his commission as Surveyor of the the Port of Boston, and as a consequence resigned his military commission in the volunteer service. The Hon. D. W. Gooch is appointed Naval Officer at Boston.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The receipts at the internal revenue bureau for the last seven days amounted to nearly nine millions of dollars.

—The amount of national bank currency issued last week was $3,065,500. No more National Banks will be authorized.

—The Congress Spring at Saratoga was recently sold for $310,000 and the Star Spring for $35,000.

—Over $9,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness were redeemed last week, and $410,600 of postal currency destroyed.

—Pottsville is said to be the richest town of its size in Pennsylvania. Nearly six hundred persons pay taxes on more or less incomes in excess of six hundred dollars.

—A cyprian of St. Louis, well known in certain quarters, has just fallen heir to $75,000 left her by a relative, Col. May, of Brooklyn New York.

—Forty thousand visitors at Saratoga this season—more than ever before. In a single morning last week, nine thousand glasses of water were dipped from Congress Spring alone.

—The military authorities in Virginia have decided that a soldier's enlistment "during the war," means "as long as any military necessity for troops exist in the South."

—The special military commission of which Major-Gen. Wallace is President, met on Saturday morning. Judge-Advocate-Gen. Holt was absent. The Commission, in secret session, merely organized and adjourned till to-day. Prisoners, other than Capt Wirz, may be tried before it.

—It is said that the President on Saturday ordered the payment of $621,000 to Massachusetts, toward the settlement of the total amount due on her war debt, which is expected to be about $3,500,000.

—The Constitutional Convention of Colorado Territory has appointed the 19th of September as the day for an election to decide whether the Constitution shall be adopted or rejected.

—A cast has been taken of Dr. Pritchard's head, and it is stated by the phrenologists that the animal part of the brain was fully four-fifths of the whole. A gentleman eminent in the art of reading bumps is said to have remarked that he had only known one head of a sane person to equal it in its unfavorable development.

—Reno is the name of a new town located on the right bank of the Allegheny river, within four miles of Franklin, and on the A and G. W. Railway. It is named after General Reno, who was a native of Franklin. The founders of the town are Galusha A. Grow, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and C. W. Culver, Congressman elect from the Crawford district.

—The following are among the notices put up at a petroleum town in the western part of the State: "No talking with the chamber maid." "Fare as high at at any other house." "Not responsible for boots left in the hall." "No sardines admitted."

—The Democrats in some portions of our State are instituting a novel feature in the conducting of the political campaign, by meeting in old-fashioned camp meeting style, for the purpose discussion and, perhaps, repentance.

—A band of wandering Gipsies, numbering fifteen or twenty, men, women, and children, in all, have pitched their tents an encamped in the woods near the toll-gate at the foot of the Wilkesbarre mountain.

Great events spring form trivial causes. By the disobedience of a hud in 1809, a garden gate in Rhode Island was left open; a pig got in an destroyed a few plants, a quarrel between the owners of the pig and the garden grew out of it, which spread among their friends, defeated the Federal candidate to the Legislature, and gave the State a Democratic Senator, by whose vote war was declared in 1812 with Great Britain.

PERSONAL.

—Artemus Ward has bought a snug country seat at Yonkers, N. Y.

—Major Gen. John Pope has been brevetted major general in the regular army

—Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts has been elected President of Antioch College. It is said to be doubtful whether he will except the position.

—Col. J. Buchanan Cross, the noted forger, terminated a five years' imprisonment at Cherry Hill, near Philadelphia, on Thursday last, and was set at liberty.

—Hon. Paul Leidy, of Montour, is named as the Democratic candidate for Auditor General.

—General Grant will probably visit St. Paul, Minnesota, before his return to Washington.

—J. Barclay Harding has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father.

—Gen. Allen Thomas, late of the Confederate army, and former resident of Howard County, Md., has been pardoned by the President.

—Morris Ketchum pays his income tax at Bridgeport. He paid this year on an income of $750,000 and was usually considered the richest man in Connecticut.

—Chas. S. Venable was elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia on Wednesday. He was on Gen. Lee's Staff throughout the war, and among his letters of recommendation was a very earnest one from the Rebel ex-General-in-Chief.

—Colonel Brydolph, commanding at the Detroit Barracks, has been relieved of command and placed under arrest. Charges of serious nature are preferred against him, believed to be groundless.

—Gen. Sherman has been invited to deliver the address at the Wisconsin State Fair. He has expressed an intention to be present, if possible, but refuses to make a speech.

—Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, lately appointed to the command of the Second District, Department of the East, comprising the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, was serenaded in Boston on Friday evening and made a short speech in honor of the courtesy.

—Howell Cobb, who was recently in Agusta, stated that it was his earnest wish to see Georgia resume her former position in the Union. Slavery, he said, was forever dead, and in his opinion, it was best for all to submit promptly and willingly to the authority of the United States. Ex-Governor Brown was lately in Atlanta, having recovered from his illness. He expressed the same views as Cobb.

—Colonel W. J. B. McLeod Moore, Provincial Grand Commander and Grand Prior of the Provincial Grand Conclave of Canada, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Conclave of Masonic Knights Templar of England and Wales, by virtue of the authority invested in him, has forwarded, through Sir Charles D. McDonald, Grand Chancellor, a beautiful embellished patent, appointing and commissioning Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pa., to the rank and authority of a Past Deputy Provincial Grand Commander and Grand Prior of Knights Templar, Knight Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta, enjoining every Sir Knight under the jurisdiction of the province of Canada to acknowledge his authority and receive him as such. This is the highest Masonic order which has ever been conferred in America from a foeign country.

☞An inventory taken by the Chief of Ordnance, of rebel stores captured at Macon, Georgia, by Gen. Wilson, shows 87 pieces of artillery, 10 steam engines, 150 pieces of various kinds of new machinery, a great many naval stores, together with the books of the Pensacola Navy Yard; 60,000 pounds cordage, light-house furniture of every kind, 160,000 pounds copper in sheets, bolts and rods, 500 tons bar iron, fresh from John Bull's dominions; immense quantities of chemicals; 10,000 rounds shot and shell, freshly cast; 1000 tons cast iron; 30,000 stand captured arms, together with a large lot of pistols in process of completion. The estimated value of these stores is $2,000,000.

Sentence of Howard Rupert,

DELIVERED BY HON. JAMES H. GRAHAM.

After a trial before an impartial and an intelligent jury of your own selection, defended by learned and eloquent counsel, whose ability and energy were exerted in your cause, with an earnestness commensurate with the magnitude and solemnity of the issue, you have been found guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree—the most aggravated offence known to the criminal laws of our Commonwealth.

It is seldom in the history of criminal jurisprudence that so clear a case of a previous intent to kill is so satisfactorily proved by so many witnesses. Your victim was a deserter from the United States army, and this was the pretext used to murder him. On the 13th December last, you or your brother Lewis, in your presence, declared that you were going to Carlisle, to get a warrant to take Vanarsdal dead or alive. Soon after this you and Lewis went to Carlisle, and solicited authority from Col. Henderson, the Provost Marshal of the district, to arrest Vanarsdal. Col. Henderson authorized you to do so. You then solicited written authority, which Col. Henderson refused to give you, saying that under the President's proclamation, every citizen was authorized to arrest and deliver over to the military authorities deserters from the army.

On the 31st December, 1864, you and your brothers, Lewis and Henry, went to Centreville, where the deceased resided. You met him in Mr. Reisdeler's hotel, where a number of persons were present in the same room. You made no attempt to arrest him there, but after remaining some time, you persuaded him to go out and walk down the road toward his own house. You and your brothers then got into your spring wagon, drove rapidly past Vanarsdal, and getting out placed yourselves on the sidewalk on which the deceased was approaching you. When he came up, your brother caught hold, or laid his hand on him, and said, "You are my prisoner, Vanarsdal said, "How so?" Lewis, without attempting to explain why he was a prisoner, or the cause of his arrest, replied, "Well, you are." The deceased threw up his arm, disengaged himself from Lewis, and walked down the road, some of the witnesses say slowly, they rapidly, toward his home. Without further effort to detain him, you drew your revolver, called to him to stop, and immediately shot him, the ball passing through his body, causing death in about 45 minutes.

If the evidence closed here, charity might suppose you did not intend to take the life of your victim, although the act of shooting was rash and cruel, and not justified by the circumstances detailed by the witnesses.

But the darkest part of the tragedy was your conduct to the dying man, and your declaration to several witnesses that you intended to kill him. After the mortal wound was inflicted, and when unable to walk, you and your brother Lewis dragged him toward his own house, your brother Henry bringing up the wagon, to take the deceased to Carlisle. You refused, when at his door, to take him into the house; but insisted on taking him to Carlisle, until the physician, summoned by his agonized wife, directed you to take him in. You would not even then allow the dying man the comfort of a bed, but laid him on the kitchen floor, and when his wife brought a pillow to put under his head, you said there was no use putting it under his head, for you were going to take him to Carlisle. You then attempted to draw on his boots, and when you failed to get them on asked his wife for overshoes, and said if he had none you would take him without them, for you were bound to take him to Carlisle. This induced a piteous appeal from the dying man to your brother Lewis. He appeared to him saying "Lew, you are a man. For Christ's sake, don't let him take me to night." This was followed by an appeal to your sympathy by his wife, who asked you if you had no family, or had no sympathy for her or her little children. To these earnest and agonizing appeals of your dying victim and his sympathizing wife, your heart was cold and flinty as the nether mill-stone, and your only reply was, "When I enlist, and take the bounty, and desert, I would thank any man to shoot me."

But the evidence of your guilt is not confined to the circumstances under which the mortal wound was inflicted, nor your inhuman conduct toward the dying man after it was inflicted. With the boldness of a wicked and depraved heart, regardless of social duty and the consequences of crime, you declared to different persons your intention to kill the deceased, in language too plain to be mistaken.

On the same evening you killed Vanarsdal, you said to a witness that they wanted him in town, and you thought you would go up and fetch him; that he would not go civilly; he was like an ox, and you shot him; that you did not pity him a d—n bit; that you showed witness your pistol and said when you want to hunt large game, you generally kept it well loaded. To another you said you pitied the family, but did not care a d—n for Vanarsdal, and when asked if you could not have shot so as to have crippled him, you said you aimed to fetch him. To Mr. Emminger, who remarked to you, this is a sad affair; it is a pity you did not shoot a little lower, and cripple him and not kill him: you replied when you made up your mind to do a thing, you generally went through with it or in other words, that you had made up your mind not to cripple, but to kill Vanarsdal, and you went through with it. To another witness, when asked on your way home, the same evening, where Vanarsdal was, you said he was dead; he was on his bed dead—just where he ought to be, and you would learn him to take bounty, and then desert, and with undisguised malignity, called upon God to damn the victim of your crime.

We have alluded to some of the evidence of your guilt; not to lacerate your feelings, or wound your sensibility—which, if not foreign to your nature and your perceptions of right and wrong are not obliterated from your conscience, you must feel the remorse of your guilt and crime—but to impress upon you the justness of your conviction, and that your own declarations, after the commission of the act, clearly prove a previously formed intention to kill the deceased.

By the laws of our Commonwealth, the wilful and deliberate murderer is punished with death, and the Supreme Law Giver of the Universe hath declared, that "whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." In an experience of many years in our criminal courts, I have never witnessed a case where the previously formed intent to kill was more clearly proven by the prisoner's own declarations. If our criminal courts are not to become a farce, intended only, by the solemnity of a trial, conviction, and sentence, to frighten, but not to punish, the bold, daring murderer who, in the face of day, in the presence of many witnesses, coolly and deliberately, without provocation or excuse, sends a bullet through his victim, then we admonish you to prepare for eternity. Your days on earth may soon be numbered, and in the language of solemn earnestness, we may say to you, *Prepare to meet thy God!*

It now becomes our solemn duty to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you, which is:

That you Howard Rupert, be taken hence by the sheriff of Cumberland county to the jail of said county, from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, within the walls or yard of the jail of the said county of Cumberland, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; and may God have mercy on your soul.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention met in Harrisburg, on Thursday, August 17th. We have not room for their entire proceedings, but print the platform and the nominations. We shall speak of both next week.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. McVaigh, from the committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

The Union Party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare:

1. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next: to Him, our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their endurance, sacrifices, and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country Peace, and to the down-trodden everywhere an asylum of Liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that this Government of the People, by the People, for the People, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its operation.

2. That revering the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the great martyr of liberty, we cannot show greater honor to his name than by a generous support of his fellow patriot and successor, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who has been called to complete the task which he left unfinished. His unbending patriotism in the past is a sure guarantee that in the momentous future the authority of the Government will be upheld, and the rights and liberties of all the citizens of the Republic secured.

3. That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction that they cannot safely be entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, but incorporating them in constitutional provisions and securing to all men within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

4. That having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjection, and the treatment they are to receive and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the lawmaking power of the nation to which it legitimately belongs.

5. That as the late rebellion was wantonly precipitated by the property holders of the South, it is but just that they should pay the expenses of the war, and Congress should declare as forfeited and vested in the Government the property of all rebels whose estates exceed the sum of $10,000, and that of those entitled thereto by the casualties of the war, to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt.

6. That it is the duty of Congress so to revise the revenue laws to afford increased protection to American industry to secure the development of the industrial wealth of the people; to render labor profitable and remunerative; to build up home markets for our agriculturists; to attract capital to the mineral fields of the country, and to provide revenue for the maintenance of the public credit; and this Convention recognizes the chief enemy to a policy of protection in that European power which, for four years, has furnished piratical vessels of war to the rebels, and thus endeavored to drive our commerce from the seas.

7. That any attempt by foreign nations to establish monarchical governments on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy Republican institutions. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic demand that no such attempt should succeed.

8. That it is the duty of Congress to secure the full Federal bounty to all honorably discharged soldiers, irrespective of the date of their enlistment.

9. That we recognize in Edwin M. Stanton the fearless, honest and able head of the Department of War, a public servant who has deserved well of his country, and has borne himself so clear in his great office as to merit the earnest gratitude of all loyal men; and we tender to him and to his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet our thanks for their valuable services in the cause of liberty and law.

10. That the constant devotion of Governor Curtin to the best interests of the State and nation during the last four years, and his indefatigable efforts on all occasions to pay the just debt of gratitude we owe our native soldiers, not merely by words, but also by deeds, entitles him to the thanks of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania.

11. That this Convention representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude; and that in nominations for office especial regard should be paid to the claims of those who have faithfully served their country in the army or the navy in the suppression of the rebellion.

12 That the leaders of the Democratic party stand arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constantly obstructing the efforts of the constituted authorities to maintain the life of the Republic. They did this.

By inflaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all reproach against treason or armed traitors.

By procuring a decision from the Democratic judges of our supreme court, denying the right of the Government to the services of the citizens of this State for the defence of their imperilled country.

By discouraging men from volunteering into the armies of the Union; thus rendering it necessary to succumb to treason, or to pay large bounties, and so burdening every ward, township and borough in the State with debt to fill the ranks of our armies.

By opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defence, although one white man less was required for every black one who could be enlisted, and this at the very moment when the battle of Gettysburg was raging on the soil of Pennsylvania, and the result of that decisive battle was uncertain.

By denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the flag of our fathers, on the plea that such rights were not allowed by our constitution, and by opposing an amendment which removed their objections, and relieved our brave soldiers from the disability.

By exaggerating the public indebtedness, denying the public credit, and teaching that the financial resources of the north were unequal to the suppression of the rebellion.

By a shameful opposition to measures for extending relief to the families of Union soldiers, and by a malignant effort by these means to secure the success of the rebels in the field, or such a protraction of the war as would exhaust the nation in its effort to subdue their friends.

By *now* heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices; by demanding the release of leading traitors, by frowning down all attempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved our soldiers, and by assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their crimes.

And if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor, and to a tariff which, while it would make labor profitable by protecting the workingmen of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the revenue essential to the maintainance of the public faith and credit.

The report of the committee having been read, Mr. Cessna moved that the whole be adopted, with the exception of the resolution marked eleven, (11,) and that separate action be had on the resolution designated as No. 11, which was unanimously agreed to.

The resolution No. 11, was then separately considered.

Mr. Todd offered the following amendment to the resolution reported by the committee:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognises the claims of our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude as superior to all others, and that in token of the sincerity of this, its declaration, it will nominate none as candidates for office who have not proved their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field against the enemies of the Republic.

Mr. Todd demanded the yeas and nays on this amendment, and a vote was taken, with the following result:

Nays 111. Yeas 17.

The original resolution reported by the committee was then unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Cessna moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, which was agreed to.

NOMINATIONS FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

Mr. Cessna nominated Gen. HARTRANFT.

Mr. McCaw ominated R. B. McCOMBS.

Mr. Kalbfus nominated Gen. CHAS. ALBRIGHT.

Mr. Armstrong nominated Brig. Gen. J. L. SELFRIDGE.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Auditor General with the following result, viz:

John A. Hiestand received 38 votes.

Brig. Gen. J. F Hartranft received 63 votes.

R. B. McCombs received 20 votes.

Brig. Gen. Albright " 5 "

Brig. Gen Selfridge " 3 "

Before the vote was announced the several gentlemen who had voted for Gen. Albright withdrew their votes and recorded them for Brig. Gen. Hartranft. At this stage of the proceedings, Major Shenk, of Lancaster, withdrew the name of John A Hiestand and moved that Brig. Gen. Hartranft be nominated by acclamation.

This motion was received with tremendous cheers, and Major General Hartranft was unanimously nominated as the candidate for Auditor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Mr. Carnahan moved that the Convention now proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Surveyor General, which was agreed to.

Mr. Carnahan nominated Colonel JAMES CAMPBELL, of Cambria county.

Mr. Bartholomew nominated Gen. JAMES NAGLE, of Schuylkill county.

Mr. Alexander nominated W H MARKLE, of Westmoreland county.

Mr Port nominated BRICE X. BLAIR of Huntingdon county.

BALLOT FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Surveyor General, with the following result, viz:

Col. James Campbell received 92 votes.

Brig General Nagle received 27 votes.

Capt. Brice X Blair received 11 votes.

On motion of S B Rowe, the nomination of Col James Campbell was made by unanimous consent.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the State Central Committee consist of 8 members from the city of Philadelphia, two from each of the counties of Allegheny, Dauphin, Lancaster and Berks, and one person from each of the remaining counties of the State, the names to be submitted by the respective delegations.

Mr. Stevens moved that the Hon. John Cessna be appointed the Chairman of the State Central Committee for the ensuing year, which was agreed to.

Mr. M'Vaigh moved that Maj. Gen. Hartranft and Col. James Campbell be invited to the President's stand in the Hall, which was received with repeated cheers.

Mr. Stevens moved that the proceedings of the Convention be printed and that a copy be sent to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to the President and the respective members of the Cabinet, which was unanimously agreed to.

The respective candidates nominated by the Convention were then introduced by the President of the Convention to the delegates, and Maj. Gen. Hartranft and Col. Campbell respectively addressed the delegates returning thanks for the honor conferred upon them, and promising to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

Mr. Cessna thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him by the delegates

Mr. M'Vaigh moved that the thanks of the delegates be tendered to the presiding officer of the Convention for the faithful discharge of his duties, which was unanimously agreed to.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were announced as composing the State Central Committee for the ensuing year, viz:

HON. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman, Bedford, Pa.

Adams—Dr. E. G. Fahnestock, Gettysburg.

Allegheny