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JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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Physicians and Dentists. P. H. PENNSYLVANIA, M. D., BLOODY Run, Pa. (late Surgeon 56th P. V. V.), tend to his professional services to the people of this and adjoining counties. Dec. 22, 63-13

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tend to professional services to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana Street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. Bedford, February 12, 1864.

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DR. DANIEL BORDER, PITTSBURGH, PA. Has removed to the new building on the corner of Schell and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa. He is for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Johns in Bedford, Baltimore, Farms and timber land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers. Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and near the corner of Schell. Bedford, Pa., March 12, 1864.

DAVID DEIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work he is now prepared to take orders for new guns at the shortest notice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 29, 1863.

DAVID DEIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work he is now prepared to take orders for new guns at the shortest notice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 29, 1863.

ROSE WALL PAPERS, Hagerstown, Md. Manufacturers of Paper and Window Shades, corner Fourth & Market Streets, Philadelphia. Always in store, a large stock of Linen and Oil Shades. March 12, 1864.

# The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1864. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5339.

## The Bedford Gazette.

### Democratic State Convention.

#### Great Enthusiasm—Harmonious Action. Nomination of Hon. Hiestor Clymer.

#### Platform, Speeches, &c.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1864. Pursuant to call, the delegates to the Democratic State Convention to nominate a Governor, met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, precisely at three o'clock, Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and said he was ready to receive nominations for temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Bernard Reilly, seconded by William H. Miller, nominated Hon. John Latta, of Westmoreland county, as temporary President, who was chosen by acclamation.

#### SPEECH OF MR. LATTI.

Mr. Latta said: Gentlemen of the Convention; I would be destitute of all feeling if I were not touched by this evidence of your kind consideration in choosing me to preside over your deliberations. For all this I thank you. I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the brightness of the signs of the times, on the future prosperity which is in store for you—for all the friends of this country, and for the white race in particular, [cheers], on having at the head of your national government a patriot and a lover of his country [applause]—a man who is determined to do his duty. [Cheers.] It is not for me to mark out the line of policy for this Convention to pursue; but I can read your feelings well not to know that the man you nominate in this Convention will be the choice of the white men of Pennsylvania [applause]; that the platform you will adopt will be the embodiment of the principles which inspire you, and which the patriotic men of Pennsylvania will come up, on the second Tuesday of October next, and support with a unanimity and enthusiasm unprecedented. Let the nominee be who he may; let him belong to whatever party he may, only let him stand upon the broad principles of the Constitution and the Union—not a portion of the Union, but the entire Union—and every man in favor of the flag of his country, every man with patriotic sentiments in his bosom, will come up and say that that man and those principles should be maintained; and in that you, and every white man in Pennsylvania, should agree. [Cheers.] I again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

#### ORGANIZATION.

F. M. Hutchinson, of Pittsburg; G. B. Culp, of Luzerne; Charles W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia; P. G. Meek, of Centre; and S. P. Auchmuty, of Dauphin, were chosen temporary Secretaries.

Bernard Reilly, of Schuylkill, moved that a committee of one from each section of the Union be appointed to receive the various delegations, on permanent organization. Agreed to.

The various delegations selected the following gentlemen on the committee on permanent officers:

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT OFFICERS. I District—Dr. Kammerly. II " James McLaughlin. III " Anthony Campbell. IV " George Sanderson. V " H. B. Wilcox, F. Kille. VI " Elias Loggland. VII " George K. Lora. VIII " Bernard Reilly. IX " A. G. Broadhead. X " John P. Smith. XI " J. C. Stark. XII " S. C. Hyde. XIII " John Cummings. XIV " William Leaman. XV " A. W. Higgins. XVI " B. J. McGarran, R. Crane. XVII " Daniel Reiff. XVIII " H. J. Myers. XIX " John O. Kimmell. XX " J. A. McGee, Dr. S. B. Crawford. XXI " John Hastings. XXII " S. R. Peale. XXIII " Wesley Frost. XXIV " Geo. H. Hayes, F. Bailey. XXV " Samuel B. Wilson. XXVI " John Kennerdell. XXVII " George R. Snowden. XXVIII " Lyman Hall.

The committee then retired. During their absence the interval was agreeably occupied with spirited speeches from leading gentlemen.

#### SPEECHES DURING RECESS.

Loud calls were made for Senator Wallace. He finally rose and said: I see in your faces an indication of good times coming. There was hope for the country, and when there was hope for the country there was hope for the Democratic party. The Constitution was about to be vindicated. Success was about to crown the principles of the Democracy. He invoked a spirit of harmony and of concord, by everything they hold dear. He invoked the Convention and the people to form such a solid and permanent front as must carry the banner that was about to open.

Calls were made for Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, who said: That if the great hero of the buckshot war in the Convention to-day he would feel the throes of a political earthquake, he never said anything more than when he said in Congress, that he trembled as if an earthquake were surrounding him. [Laughter.] It is coming for such men as Sumner and Stevens, who the President says, are traitors! [Cheers.] [A voice: What about Forney?] Gentlemen, I have nothing to say about John W. Forney, and in that I follow an illustrious example. [Applause.] He referred, with eloquence, to our revolutionary fathers, who, he said, had fought for constitutional liberty and a Union undivided, and when George B. McClellan fought at the head of our armies it was in behalf of constitutional liberty. [Immense cheering.] Phil. Sheridan, Gen. Grant, and all the heroes of the war had fought for constitutional liberty and a Union for white men. [Cheers.] He asserted that abolitionism would never lift its head again in Pennsylvania after the October election.

Colonel J. K. Kerr, of Pittsburg, addressed the convention at length, praising the course of Andrew Johnson. The Democracy must fight the party that would subvert the Constitution, deny the States an existence and form such a central despotism as would rule in defiance of the majority. God had raised up a man who is destined to lead the people, and make the Rump Con-

gress hold their heads in shame from an outraged people.

Hon. H. P. Ross, of Doylestown, said that the party had existed throughout a period unprecedented in its tyrannies and outrages upon the rights of the people, and now "truth crushed to earth" has at last been proclaimed by the President of the United States, [Cheers.] We are marching forward to Union with one heart and united hands.

Geo. W. Brewer, of Franklin, said the record of the Democratic party was a noble one; the long and equally grand history of the country was the history of the Democratic party. That party had fought the open enemies of the South and the covert enemies of the North. The radicals in Congress were tramping upon the Constitution and must be rebuked. But a few months ago the opposition said the Administration was the Government, and as such must be obeyed; but now there are none of them so poor as to do Andrew Johnson reverence. We will encircle him with a wall of strong arms and stout hearts to sustain him. [Cheers.] The Union and the Constitution must and shall be preserved. Andrew Johnson, in the post of honor and of danger, stands there the bold and able champion in his defence of the Constitution. He offered three cheers for the three J's—Johnson, Jackson and Johnson. He proposed to write his epitaph over his opponents' graves: "All's well that ends well!" [Cheers.]

Gen. William H. Miller, being loudly called for, said he was glad it had been left for the Republican party to demonstrate that for a man to be a patriot he must have been educated in that party. Andrew Johnson had been true to the Constitution and the party in which he was educated. He stood by the old landmarks. He believed that by a resolution of this Convention endorsing Andrew Johnson the party would be true to its antecedents.

The committee on permanent organization now returned to the chamber, where their chairman, Mr. Reilly, of Schuylkill, made the following report of officers: It was unanimously adopted:

PERMANENT OFFICERS. President—Hon. William Hopkins, of Washington. Vice Presidents—1, Geo. W. Nebinger, 2, Stephen D. Anderson; 3, Chas. R. Wolf; 4, Tatlow Jackson; 5, J. H. Britton; 6, Paul Appelo; 7, Herman Rapp; 8, D. L. Batdorf; 9, Thos. H. Walker; 10, John S. Fisher; 11, Stephen Miller; 12, A. J. Dunham; 13, F. W. Knox; 14, Dr. H. E. Martin; 15, Geo. D. Jackson; 16, Wm. H. Miller; 17, Dr. John Martin; 18, Thos. Kerr; 19, G. W. Brewer; 20, John Palmer; 21, D. B. Milliken; 22, John S. Miller; 23, James B. Sanson; 24, E. B. Eldred; 25, John George; 26, James Salisbury; 27, Wm. M. Stewart; 28, E. B. Dougherty; 29, Samuel Marshall; 30, M. C. Trout; 31, Wm. L. Scott.

Secretaries—F. M. Hutchinson, E. R. Heimbold, Jacob Zeigler, Geo. B. Culp, Geo. W. Ryan, R. M. Speer, A. H. Bill, Mr. Hopkins, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—Perhaps the best assurance of the success of this Convention is the high appreciation of the distinguished honor your party has so unexpectedly conferred upon me, would be to announce my readiness to proceed at once to the discharge of the duty for which you have met.

But, in view of the peculiar circumstances by which we are surrounded, I trust that it will not be deemed objectionable if I venture a remark or two in regard to the present posture of public affairs.

This is the first Democratic State Convention that has assembled in this Commonwealth since the termination of the terrible fratricidal war which has waged with such fury for the past four years.

And first of all, may I not ask that the Convention shall reverently unite in humble and earnest gratitude to God for His merciful interposition in staying the further effusion of blood, and for inclining the hearts of our "erring brethren" to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance to the Federal Union? It is not in my province, gentlemen, either to suggest a platform of principles, or to indicate who should be our standard-bearer. These are matters which belong to the Convention as a whole, rather than to any individual member, and the work will, I doubt not, be well performed. In regard to the latter, you will observe that I have an improper selection can hardly be made out of the excellent material presented for your consideration. Whoever the successful gentleman may be, let us, each and all, claim him as our candidate. With harmonious action on our part, and a zealous support of the nominee on the part of those whose representatives we are, the result cannot be doubtful.

The signs of the times indicate with unerring certainty that the day of our deliverance is at hand. The Democracy have never been more firmly united than now, and I verily believe that there are thousands of conservative Republicans who have had such a surfeit of "negro equality" and "negro suffrage," a policy to which their party is so fully committed, that they will be glad of the opportunity to co-operate with us. Let us assure them that the paramount consideration with us, in the present struggle, is to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States in violation, and the ascendancy of the white race against the bold attempts of the Republican party to degrade them to a level with the blacks. Let us assure them that to accomplish these desirable ends we are willing, for the time being, at least, to ignore all other issues.

The noble stand taken by President Johnson in favor of a speedy restoration of the States whose people were lately in rebellion, to their former relations to the Federal Union, and the enlightened and magnanimous policy he has adopted for the accomplishment of this truly patriotic purpose, deserves the highest commendation. His action in this respect has demonstrated that he is a statesman of enlarged views, one whose deeds are worthy to be handed down to future generations with those of the immortal Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay, and their compatriots.

His veto, too, of that iniquitous measure, the "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," should challenge the admiration of all who wish to see law and order restored, and military despotism give place to civil government.

That message exhibits, in a remarkable degree, the rare quality of self-denial, in refusing the allurements of power and patronage so lavishly proffered the Executive by the bill in question, which is worthy of all praise. Should his hands not be held up by every man,

without distinction of party, who desires to see the Union restored "with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired?"

But I must not trespass. I again thank you, gentlemen, for this renewed expression of generous confidence.

A motion to appoint a committee of one from each Senatorial district, on resolutions, was then adopted. The districts were then called and names suggested as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. Hon. W. V. McGrath, S. D. Anderson, L. C. Cassidy, H. M. Decker, R. B. Longaker, Hon. Nimrod Strickland, Hon. P. Ross, W. H. Hunter, J. Hagaman, J. M. Wetherill, A. G. Brodhead, A. J. Gerrittson, A. B. Dunning, F. W. Knox, Joseph C. Bucher, Wm. Street, Wm. K. Wilson, Dr. Henry Carpenter, H. Reynolds, J. H. Criswell, Geo. W. Brewer, Geo. A. Smith, R. M. Speer, P. Gray Meek, Joseph M. Thompson, T. R. Beale, J. B. Sweitzer, James K. Kerr, E. B. Dougherty, Wm. Newell, Geo. R. Snowden, B. F. Sloan.

A motion to refer all resolutions to committee, without debate, was adopted.

On motion, that when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet at 7 o'clock this evening. Adopted.

The committee then retired, and the Convention adjourned to meet this evening at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. The President called the Convention to order at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Latta inquired if the committee on resolutions was ready to report.

The Sergeant-at-arms was instructed to send a committee of four to the city to report on the proceedings of the day. After some time had elapsed, he reported that the committee would be ready to report at 8 o'clock. They had agreed upon resolutions, but wanted to get their supper before reporting.

Gen. Miller suggested that if any member of the committee was present, the report might as well be handed in. A proposition for a recess until 8 o'clock was voted down.

Mr. Zeigler said we are bound in courtesy to wait until the committee was ready to report. [Applause.]

Mr. Zeigler was then called on for a speech. He said he would much rather hear others, than speak himself. He had remained quiet and silent in his seat and enjoyed the proceedings immensely. See all these Democrats, who have come from over hills and vales, and then say the Democracy is dead—Great Lord! [Laughter.] Notwithstanding the Democracy was put in prison by provost marshals, lick-spittles and satraps, she still lives! There is one thing that should not be forgotten, and that is economy. The Democratic party had always favored economy in the disposition of public funds. He said Andrew Johnson was economical, because he has said he would not waste his ammunition on—dead ducks. [Laughter.]

Hon. Myer Strouse, in obedience to the resolution, proposed to address the Convention. He said the Democracy were here to-night representing the heart of the Commonwealth. Coming direct from the Capital of the Nation, he was able to report that the skies looked clearer there. That eminent man, the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, had taken decided ground in favor of the Constitution and the Union. He counseled harmony. Let the nominee be from the East or from the West; let him be from the North or the South; let him have rail-road influence or not; he trusted every Democrat would be glad to address the wheel and elect the nominee of this Convention. [Applause.]

He had the honor of several private interviews with the President, in which Mr. Johnson had said that he was a Democrat in the House; he had been a Democrat in the Senate; and he was now a Democrat in the Executive chair. [Cheers.] This is a Democratic Government free for white men, the negroes in their place. Whatever has "negro" in it, I tell you will be vetoed by the President. [Cheers.] This State was always Democratic. She was even Democratic when Governor Curtin was supposed to have been elected. Stand by your nominee to-night, and you will stand by the President and the people. [Applause.]

Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy alluding to the immense crowd in the hall, moved that the Sergeant-at-arms be directed to exclude every man from the Chamber who was not a delegate.

A gentleman remarked that it was not in accordance with Democratic principles to regulate the people; which was greeted with applause.

Mr. Zeigler said, if there were any Republicans here, he was glad to have them here; but he did not want them to take the front seats in the church. They should take seats near the door, so that when they go out they might not disturb the congregation. [Laughter.]

THE RESOLUTIONS. Col. J. K. Kerr, of Allegheny, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported as follows: The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs of the Republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve:

1. That the States, whose of the people were in rebellion, and the entire parts of the Union and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the National debt and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States (including the amendment prohibiting slavery), and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has an exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the Constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the Constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy, a debt of

lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union; and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.

The resolutions, as they were read, were frequently greeted with applause. They unanimously adopted.

Mr. Montgomery, of Northumberland, nominated the Hon. Hiestor Clymer, of Berks.

Mr. Hess nominated the Hon. John D. Stiles, of Lehigh.

Mr. Engleman, of Philadelphia, nominated Hon. D. M. Fox, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Strickland, of Chester, nominated Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Merrymann nominated Charles Dennison, of Luzerne.

Mr. Sloan nominated Wm. A. Galbraith, of Erie.

Mr. Brodhead nominated Asa Paeker, of Carbon.

Mr. Hastings nominated W. B. Jenks, of Jefferson.

The nominations then closed, and the Convention proceeded to the first ballot, as follows:

FIRST BALLOT. Clymer, 50. Vaux, 33. Fox, 18. Paeker, 8. Stiles, 8. Galbraith, 3. Dennison, 2. Jenks, 2. The names of Messrs. Jenks and Dennison were then withdrawn.

There being no nomination the Convention then proceeded to a SECOND BALLOT. Clymer, 58. Vaux, 35. Fox, 18. Paeker, 9. Stiles, 8. Galbraith, 1. The name of Mr. Stiles was then withdrawn, and there being no choice the Convention proceeded to the

THIRD BALLOT. Clymer, 65. Fox, 46. Vaux, 30. Paeker, 9. Galbraith, 0. Neither of the gentlemen having received a majority of the whole number of votes, the Convention proceeded to a

FOURTH BALLOT. Clymer, 72. Vaux, 34. Fox, 12. Paeker, 13. Hiestor Clymer having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared by the Chair to be the nominee of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for Governor.

Wild enthusiasm greeted this announcement, and a salute was fired from the Capitol Hill.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. Kerr, of Pittsburg, seconded the motion, amid intense enthusiasm.

The motion was agreed to. Gen. Wm. H. Miller, of Dauphin, moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on Mr. Clymer, and such gentlemen as had been voted for Governor, and invite their attendance.

Agreed to. General Miller, of Dauphin, Mr. Reilly, of Schuylkill, and Mr. Kerr, of Pittsburg, were appointed to this duty.

Considerable discussion was then had in reference to the appointment of a State Central Committee for 1867. It was finally agreed, upon the motion of Mr. Speer, who moved that the present State Central Committee be continued until the next Convention. Agreed to.

Mr. Zeigler said that he believed the Committee on Resolutions had forgotten to endorse the action of such of our Congressmen who had sustained the President's restoration policy. He therefore offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democracy of Pennsylvania be tendered to the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew and Hon. Edgar Cowan, for their patriotic support of the President's restoration policy; and that such thanks are due to all the Democratic members of Congress for their advocacy of the restoration policy of President Johnson.

Agreed to unanimously. A motion of a similar tenor, returning thanks to all the members of Congress who supported President Johnson, was also adopted. At this juncture the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Clymer and the gentlemen who were before the Convention as candidates appeared in the hall, escorted by the City Cornet Band of this city. The party were enthusiastically received by the Convention, when Mr. Clymer, being conducted to the Speaker's chair, proceeded to address the assemblage as follows.

My Honored Friends: To you Mr. President, to you gentlemen of the Convention, and through you to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, I return my profound thanks for the honor you have done me. I feel that it comes laden with vast responsibilities; that to discharge them properly demands faith, firm reliance upon the enduring principles of our creed and unyielding devotion to the rights and liberties of the people. He who would lead you to success should stand unwavering by the presence of usurped power, unimpaired by the blandishments of patronage. He should be the stern advocate of civil liberty; the bold defender of constitutional right and privilege; the uncompromising opponent of official and legislative corruption; the hearty supporter of all that tends to promote the welfare and happiness of our whole people, to develop the boundless resources of the State and advance her material and social prosperity. Then, and only then, should he stand the avowed and unshaken champion of the Union of these States, in its original purity, ready and willing, if need be, to sacrifice life itself in defending from the assaults of all enemies, be they Southern rebels or Northern disunionists, be they the bad, bold men who dare bare the sword, and proclaim their treason by deeds, or

the dastardly miscreants who, under the garb of loyalty and the guise of friendship, would undermine and destroy it. Thus, I humbly conceive, should be among the elements in the composition of him who would lead you in the impending civil contest.

I am painfully conscious of my own inability to approach this standard of personal and political excellence. A true desire to do right may in some measure compensate for the lack of ability to achieve it; if a sincere purpose be guided in every act by the supreme law of the land and in all things to be governed by the views and teachings of the sainted heroes and patriots who framed it, may challenge the confidence and support of the good men of this Commonwealth, then to them and their verdict I appeal with unshaken confidence, and through you, gentlemen of the Convention, who represent such goodly numbers of them, I make that appeal. Tell them I know no higher law than the Constitution of which Jefferson and Madison were the founders, Jackson the defender, Webster the expounder, and of which Johnson is the upholder. Tell them that I know no other standard of political action than equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none; that I have no other political creed than that given to us by Washington and Jefferson; that I believe in the social superiority and will ever maintain the political supremacy of the white race; that I worship at no political altar whose foundations are not based upon the sacred Union of these immortal States. Tell them in advance, for me, of its peril, and conjure them, by the love of past memories, by the dangers of the present and by all hopes of the future, to rally to the support of him who in the crisis of our country's fate, by a mysterious providence of God, has been entrusted with the helm of State. To them he has appealed in terms of patriotic devotion to his whole country. Above the malignant passions of the day, above treason raging in the national Capitol, clear and loud are heard the words of the first Andrew re-echoed by the second, "The Federal Union, it must be preserved." They are the true watchwords of national safety. They embody the holiest aspirations of every true patriot and afford a platform broad enough for men of all parties, no matter how wide their differences of opinion may hereafter have been. Let us dedicate ourselves to this great purpose in the unselfish and unshaken faith that its accomplishment will be its greatest reward. Let us go forth bearing aloft the banner of our country, emblazoned with the words "The Constitution, the Federal Union, Let us appeal to the whole people, from the Chesapeake border to the Maryland line, from our inland sea to the Delaware, and if public virtue be not dead, if patriotism be not extinct, if devotion to principle still lives, if to us is still abhorred, then indeed in October next will victory, thrice blessed victory, crown our efforts, bringing with it a Constitution preserved, a Union restored, a land redeemed from the mad and folly which now threaten to destroy it.

That in some measure I may be of assistance in producing such results, I humbly pray. Upon you, gentlemen, whose names you represent, I shall lean for support and guidance, appealing to the God of our fathers to prosper us in all our efforts for the redemption and salvation of our country. I may not doubt that triumphant success will surely crown our labors. [Applause.]

The enthusiasm with which the closing remarks of the candidate of the Convention were received having somewhat subsided, the President of the Convention introduced Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Allegheny.

SPEECH OF GEN. CASS. Gen. Cass said that, not being a public speaker, it was with diffidence he appeared before this body, and this diffidence was much enhanced by the fact that he spoke in the presence of gentlemen much more competent to enlist the sympathies and engross the attention of the audience. But he had only appeared for the purpose of congratulating the Convention upon the nomination that had just been made, as also upon the fact that in arriving at that nomination the proceedings of this body had been attended with more unanimity and less acerbity of feeling than had ever characterized any similar nomination. He appealed to every gentleman present, who had attended the meetings of the Democratic party, for an evidence of the fact that the determination and enthusiasm of Democrats to carry forward their party principles was never so earnestly displayed. He took this as an augury of the result of the contest at the polls, and declared that that portion of the State which has presented his name for the chief office, in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania, would roll up one of the largest majorities she ever gave for a nominee of the Democracy.

The speaker concluded by returning his thanks for the support which had been so zealously given him, and reiterating his endorsement of the nominee.

SPEECH OF HON. RICHARD VAUX. The President then introduced Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, who said: Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention, your labors as representatives are ended; the duty assigned you by your constituents has been fulfilled; the nomination you have made for the support of the Democratic party at the next election for Governor of this Commonwealth is before the State—Hiestor Clymer, of Berks—a man of pure character and high standing, a Democrat and a successful nominee. [Applause.] Gentlemen, the principles that Thomson and Jefferson enunciated in his Inaugural Address were made the foundation upon which the Democracy of this country should build itself up. They were just and true on the day they were announced, and they are to-night as just and true and as applicable to our affairs as they ever were, or will be throughout the country's history. This Democratic party, dating its existence in our State and in this country, from the days of its founder to this day, has ever been a party of principles and not of men. Those principles that were thus made the foundation stone of representative, constitutional liberty, are to-day the foundation upon which representative, constitutional liberty rests. They have been subjected to all kinds of tests, and there is to-day no principle missing among all those that constituted the foundation upon which the organization of the Democratic party rested. These are eternal principles. The Democratic party never has been disrupted and never can be broken to pieces.

The speaker said further, that men might go out of that party, and men who had sought nominations time and again had gone out of it, but the party still lived; and they would die at the party would not even weep over their graves. The principles of the platform as framed were but the re-echo of those of Adams and Jefferson.

In the course of some further remarks, which were much applauded, the speaker answered the old and hackneyed assertion that the Democratic party had been buried, by a comparison of that organization with Lazarus, who, though dead, rose again, a power to convert the blind and enchain the attention, judgment and the faith of men. He congratulated the Democracy of the State upon the action of their Convention in nominating one whose name added lustre to the position which he had been called to assume. Referring to the President, he said that the people of Pennsylvania would rally to the support of Andrew Jackson; they did not sustain Andrew Jackson; the Democracy would rally them for this second great veto President as they had for the first. It was not the man, however, that made the Democrat; it was the principles that a man professed and believed, and had the courage, manhood and patriotism to put into operation.

The mode by which it was now proposed to defeat and crush the Democracy was by means of a new panacea, a new nostrum, tried once in Pennsylvania, but not found to answer. The Speaker of the Hopkin's House was here the Speaker of the Convention. Why did it fail then? Was it because it was William Hopkin's nostrum, then, and William Hopkin of Washington, now? It was because it was the Democrat, then, and the Democrat, now, who made that experiment utterly futile.

The speaker concluded amid great applause. Hon. D. M. Fox, of Philadelphia, was next introduced.

SPEECH OF MR. FOX. In illustration of the immutable principles so eloquently enunciated by my fellow townsman and personal friend, the Hon. Richard Vaux, I have to say that the experience of the Democracy of the great metropolis of the Commonwealth has been of a most trying character, in which in the maintenance of the rights of conscience and honest opinion, not only for ourselves, but for all others, even those who differ with us, we have been visited by the most malignant persecution in the political, social and the business life, and I am sorry to say, in many cases, not even the portals of the church, has been exempt from this visitation. I am free to say that it was not for an invincible faith in the perpetuity of those principles, we would have been obliged to abstain perhaps from maintaining even organization; and I now rejoice that