

Friday Morning, March 12, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia County.

WE repeat—Andrew Johnson must fight, rather than surrender his Constitutional rights at the bidding of the packed jury now trying him for pretended offences. Mr. President, put in your plea denying the competency of the Rump Senate to try you, issue your proclamation calling upon the people to sustain you, and all will be right. Yield this point, and you are lost—not only you, but the Republic.

A LEAFLET FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF BEDFORD COUNTY POLITICS.

It was a fine September morning, in the year, 1862, that a certain politician of the town of Bedford, the first letters of whose name are W. M. Hall, might have been seen to cross Julian street, a few steps north of the Mengel House, in said town, and to place his hand upon the shoulder of a well-known "Copperhead," whilst he said: "You are right! Henceforth I am with you. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation has changed the purpose of the war, and I will have nothing more to do with it!" A few hours later, this same Mr. Hall sat in his office, busily engaged in drawing up a written request to a certain John Cessna, who was then the Democratic candidate for member of the Legislature, demanding that the said John Cessna should either publicly announce himself as opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation, or withdraw his name from the Democratic ticket, at the same time threatening that another Democratic candidate would be put forward, in the event that Cessna failed to do as he was bidden. This written request was signed by the said Hall and a number of other persons. Cessna assured the signers privately that he was opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation, and this assurance squelched Mr. Hall. At a Democratic Meeting in the Court House, some time afterward, this same man Hall came forward and publicly acknowledged that he was wrong in advocating the prosecution of the war and hoped that he would be forgiven for making so sad a mistake. During the following Spring, a meeting was held at Fetter's School House, in Bedford tp., at which Hall made a speech, in which he declared that "rather than give another man or another dollar for the prosecution of the war, he would have Pennsylvania secede from the Union and cast in her fortunes with the South." Just about this time Mr. Hall was candidate for the Democratic nomination for member of the Legislature, which nomination he failed to receive. The upshot of all this was that at the next election, he voted the Republican ticket and deliberately swallowed all his anti-Emancipation speeches including the careful dose he gave the people of Bedford township, at Fetter's School House, a few months previous. And this is the fellow who calls Democrats "blind-bridled jack-asses!" This is the creature that denounces men because they cling to their traditional love of the Constitution! This is the "Daniel come to judgment," who fain would be the conscience-keeper of the people of Bedford county! A proper fellow, indeed, to teach the public how to vote!

The Chambersburg Repository of last week, has the following: HISTORY is repeating itself. Another Lyon is in the path of peace, and by his side, on paper, are "forty-five" valiant warriors ready to do battle for Andrew Johnson. Bedford boasts of this invincible Captain, and his prowess has been flashed by lightning to the uttermost ends of the Union.—Where this grand army has its tents of war and its sulphurous camp-fires, vial, but the retreats of the draft skedaddlers in the mountain fastnesses of the Alleghenies are doubtless where they are drilling for the shock of war. They are valiant—they have their monuments of valor in the charred ruins of the buildings of enrolling officers, and they now wait to drink the blood of the Senate and Congress. Why does not the unappreciative Johnson send the heroic Lyon the long and begging brevets of Lieutenant General and General, and bid him come? For the forgetfulness of A. J. we beg the roaring Lyon to marshal his forces, fill their caucuses and—forward march!

A pretty friend of the soldier, is this same scribbler for the Repository! The G. A. R. (which letters, we presume stand for Greedy Army Robs) may pile up their kegs of villainous satipetre, and stack in their lodges the arms they have surreptitiously obtained from the Government, with the treasonable design of forcing the Constitutional Executive out of the Presidential chair; but when brave and tried soldiers of

the Union propose to defend the President against the attacks of such usurers, the Repository sneers and snarls at them as though they were monstrous criminals. The editor of that sheet forgets that Capt. Lyons and his cavalry boys of the twenty second regiment, stood many a day and many a night between the enemy's torch and the beautiful "Norland." Shame on such ingratitude! But nothing better can be expected from the valiant fellow who once upon a time "skedaddled," not to the "mountain fastnesses of the Alleghenies," but to the classic fencibles of historical "Rutherford's Lane."

PANIC FEAR AMONG THE RADICALS.

It appears from our Washington news that some malicious or waggish individual has been persuading the radical that nitro-glycerine (a new explosive agent of terrific destructiveness) had been sent from New York, and placed in the basement of the Capitol at Washington to blow up both houses of Congress. While Speaker Colfax, pale with fear, was reading the ominous message from New York, the conscience-stricken radical members gathered in knots to take counsel in the moment of sudden danger, and many of them left the hall in trepidation, before the trembling Spaulding could put a motion to adjourn. In their fright they noticed that the Democratic members were absent in unusual numbers, driven from the hall by fanatic speeches, and not the fear of nitro-glycerine. The few who remained did not explode—with laughter at the expense of the poor radicals whom conscious guilt had made the victims of credulous terror. Having deliberately violated the laws and constitution of the country, having established despotism in ten States of the Union, having just attempted to destroy a co-equal branch of the government, it is no wonder that they should tremble, Belshazzar-like, at every phantom.

But it turns out that a suspicious looking package taken to the Capitol the other day, was not nitro-glycerine at all, but merely some articles of luxury for chevalier Forney, Secretary of the Senate, a list of which may be found in a forth coming volume of miscellaneous expenditures. There were French soaps and Night Blooming Ceruus for the dainty Wilson; Gents' Kid Gloves (Forney's own selection) for the exquisite Conkling; foreign reviews and magazines for Sumner; "Old Overholts" and Bourbon for Yates and Chandler. Not nitro-glycerine, but wines, perfumes, bergamot, ottar of roses, the last sensation gold pens, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, cork-screws, pen knives, pomade and pocket books.

The radical congressmen need not anticipate their fate and the just anger of the people in unmanly dread of being hoisted from their seats by nitrous explosives. Cumberers as they are, politically, no man is criminal enough or fool enough to crave the mean immortality that such a deed would confer. At the next election they will be blown into political annihilation by the wrathful breath of a deeply injured people, more terrible than nitro-glycerine or any other agent of destruction yet invented. Then will they see a Guy Fawkes in every honest plowman, an Orsini in every hard handed mechanic, a Brutus in every intelligent citizen, armed not with the stiletto of the assassin, nor infernal engines of destruction, but with a pellet

A BRACE OF BEAUTIES.

The Radical Rebels had a meeting in the Court House on Wednesday night of last week, which was addressed by W. M. Hall and John Cessna. We are informed that Hall said that the Democrats are "jack-asses with blind bridles on, and push straight ahead without looking to the right or to the left." How long is it since Hall and Cessna belonged to this same class of "blind-bridled jack-asses?" Like the ostrich, they imagine that when they stick their heads in the sand, they can't be seen, because they can't see. The truth is that when they were with and of the party which they now vilify and denounce, they were so greedy that they gnawed through the bits of their "blind-bridles," and becoming unbridled in their ambition, they "looked to the right and to the left" and finally went to grass in the Abolition pasture-field. This brace of beauties can't understand how it is that men can go straight ahead, in the path of principle, without "looking to the right or to the left." But it is the pride and the glory of true Democrats, that they go straight forward and avoid the devious windings and crooked ways of those who turn aside for the flesh-pots of Egypt. We are not at all astonished that straight-forwardness and devotion to principle, are not appreciated by such chaps as Wm. M. Hall and John Cessna.

LIMPY LUTZ.

The dapper little chap who now struts about as straight as if he had a ramrod for a back bone, but who, during the war, when a draft was to be made, used to limp and hobble around like a spavined jack-ass for fear he would have "to go for a soldier," or, what would have hurt his feelings just as much, to pay for a substitute, says in the last Inquirer, that "we (that is the Radicals) have negroes enough in Bedford county who have seen service and been honorably discharged who can whip a division of such fellows," meaning the white soldiers who are ready to sustain the President! Of course a white-livered coward like you would fall back on the poor negroes, who are to be your tools! Oh! yes! If any fighting is to be done for the Radical rebels, you'll get the "limps" again, and most certainly the negroes will have to do your share of it, for no white man would so degrade himself as to become a substitute for a fellow like you.

PARAGONS OF CHRISTIAN GENTLENESS.

The editors of the Bedford Inquirer profess to be christian gentlemen. They are, truly, paragons of christian gentleness. Their several articles, last week, contain these words as applied to their neighbors in Bedford: "Miserable Cowards," "Worthless Hides," "Meanness and Selfishness," "unscrupulous Knaves"—"Stringfellows of Border Ruffian fame"—"No Souls"—"No Character"—"Pecksniff"—"Would strip the dead"—"Rob the orphan of his crust of bread"—"Would betray his God"—"Doomed spirits"—"Black-guard"—"Fools"—"Cops"—"Party hacks"—"Asses"—"Pusillanimous Reptiles"—"Slank away"—"Barned Barns"—"Bah!"—"Infamous lie"—"Miserable, contemptible Cowards"—"Small Fry"—"Drunken maudlin"—"Lecherous Manikin," &c., &c. If this sort of warfare is to continue, we shall be obliged to go to the "Inquirer Book Store" and purchase a copy of the Fishwoman's Dictionary which is evidently among the "excellent books" for sale at that repository of elegant literature. There is another Book, however, that might be of some service to the Pharisees who talk about other people's "piety," if they would only read it.

THE Bedford Inquirer has the effrontery to say that President Johnson (whom it styles "drunken maudlin, boorish tailor," "lecherous manikin," &c., &c.) has "attempted to force out one and force in another cabinet officer without the advice and consent of the Senate." It is hardly worthwhile to cast the pearls of truth before such swine as the author of the Inquirer's article, but for the benefit of the decent men who read that sheet, we ask the Inquirer to say in its next issue, whether all Presidents who preceded Mr. Johnson, did not remove cabinet officers when they chose so to do? Did not Andrew Jackson remove some of his Cabinet officers and he was not sustained by the people in so doing? Now, answer these questions and let us have no dodging!

The Constitution provides that the President shall, "with the advice and consent of the Senate," appoint certain officers, among which members of the cabinet are included; but it does not say that he shall ask the consent of the Senate when he decides to remove such officers. The Act of congress of 1789, which is unrepaled to this day, settles this matter in the most explicit manner. Now, President Johnson sent his appointment of Mr. Ewing as Secretary of War to the Senate for confirmation, as all other appointments have always been sent, and that body can reject Mr. Ewing whenever it pleases. Therefore, he has not attempted to force any body into his cabinet "without the advice and consent of the Senate." The Inquirer simply and flatly lies. As to the appointment of Gen. Thomas, every body but the ignoramus of the Inquirer, knows that he was only to act as Secretary of War ad interim, (he being the Adjutant General of the Army) that is, until the President and the Senate could agree upon the appointment of a permanent Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Harrisburg, on the 4th inst., and did its work in an eminently harmonious and proper manner. The nominees for State officers, are both first rate men. Hon. C. E. Boyle, of Fayette, the candidate for Auditor General, was the Democratic leader of the House, last year, and is universally acknowledged to be a strictly honest, as well as very able man. Gen. W. H. Ent, of Columbia, the Candidate for Surveyor General, is a soldier whose record is spotless. His name is a household word with the hard-fighting Pennsylvania Reserves, whom he led in many a bloody field. For the proceedings of the Convention, see another column. The platform is a wise and sound one, and should be pondered by every thinking man in the county.

NAPIER.

The Democrats of Napier tp., have nominated an excellent ticket for twp. officers, and every Democrat in the township should make it a point to go to the election on Friday, 20th inst., and vote the whole ticket. The Radical tricksters are busy in trying to sow the seeds of dissension in this gallant old township. Their latest dodge is to set the Democrats by the ears on a local question in regard to the schools of the township. John Cessna boasted the other day that "Napier would be put through." Democrats of glorious old Napier! Be on the alert and show the tricksters who are trying to destroy you, that they "are reckoning without their host." Turnout to the election and give the Radicals such a defeat as will teach them hereafter to mind their own business and to let yours alone.

THE PHARISEES.

There is no reason why a man should make a black-guard of himself, because he desires the success of his party.—First editorial column of last week's Inquirer. "Pusillanimous reptiles," "miserable contemptible cowards," "cowardly tricksters," "skedaddlers," "Copper-Johnson," "Copperhead," "barn-burners," "Cops," "Bucktail," "Lecherous Maudlin," "boorish tailor of Tennessee," "lecherous manikin," &c.—Second and third columns of last week's Inquirer.

Judging from these "specimen bricks," there must be some reason "why a man should make a black-guard of himself" who "desires the success of" the Radical party!

THERE are some men who have hitherto acted with the Radical party, whom conscience tells that Radicalism is wrong and that they ought to discard it. In fact, they say as much to Democrats. But they hunt around for something to smother the other's conscience, and they are willing to accept any thing, in this line, no matter how ridiculous, that is offered them by Radical politicians. They know that their party is perpetrating outrages unheard of in all the history of politics, but when John Cessna tells a story about "butting a bull off a bridge," by some other leader of their party, yells "Copperhead!" at them, or when they read the flimsy lies of the Bedford Inquirer, they think, "Oh! well, if a poor excuse answers for others it will answer for us!" not remembering that they will some day themselves be called upon to give an account of every unjust act they perform and to suffer for every instance in which they set conscience at naught.

"The Dutch have taken Holland again." The Radicals have carried New Hampshire by about their usual majority—perhaps a little less than last year. New Hampshire is joined to her idols.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 5. SENATE.—After disposing of some unimportant business, the resolution in relation to the issue of tickets for the galleries during impeachment was taken up, but the expiration of the morning hour cut short the debate, and Legislative and Executive business was ordered to cease for the purpose of attending to the business of impeachment.

High Court of Impeachment.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Chief Justice and attendants entered the Senate. The President pro tem. vacated his chair, and the Chief Justice advanced up the aisle, clad in his official robe, assisted by Mr. Bovey, Chairman of the Committee, with Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court, on his right. The Chief Justice having ascended to the President's chair, said, "Senators, in obedience to notice, I have appeared to join with you in forming a court of impeachment for the trial of the President of the United States, and I am now ready to take the oath." The following oath was then administered to the Chief Justice by Judge Nelson: "I do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice, according to the Constitution and laws, so help me God." The Chief Justice then said: "Senators, the oath will now be administered to the Senators as they will be called by the Secretary of the Senate, and the roll called the roll, each Senator advancing in turn and taking the oath prescribed in the rules. When the name of Senator Wade was called, the question was put whether he, being the person who would be tried as President of the United States, was entitled to sit as Judge. The question was argued at considerable length by Messrs. Hendricks, Sherman, Johnson and others. The Court, at half-past four, adjourned, without deciding the question.

HOUSE.—In the House Mr. Elliot introduced a bill providing that in case the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court becomes vacant from any cause, the same shall devolve on the Associate Justice of such Court whose commission is senior in time, until another appointment shall be duly made. After disposing of some unimportant business, the consideration of the case of Mr. Butler, member elect from Tennessee, was resumed. After considerable discussion the matter was recommended to the Committee on Elections. A bill was passed appointing managers of the National Army for disabled soldiers, and authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish ordnance for firing salutes, and equipments for guard duty to the pygmies. The House then adjourned.

—The cotton spinners and weavers employed in the mills at Fall River, Mass., on the 2d inst., struck for higher wages. The mill owners refused to accede to their demands, and stopped their mills. As a consequence, over five thousand persons are out of employment.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, March 4. The Convention met at noon in the hall of the House of Representatives, the Legislature having adjourned over. The delegates were seated in front of the Speaker's chair, arranged in accordance with their Congressional apportionment. In the rear of the delegates was a dense mass of outsiders, comprising Democrats from every part of the State, and the crowd extended through the rotunda and out to the steps of the Capitol, while every window and doorway was crowded with interested spectators. At twelve o'clock, amid profound quiet, Colonel Wallace called the Convention to order.

The list of delegates was called by Secretary Brown, of Harrisburg. A full roll answered. At the opening of the proceedings Hon. W. A. Wallace, Chairman of State Central Committee, addressed the convention in an able and eloquent speech, which was received with rounds of applause.

At the conclusion of Colonel Wallace's stirring address, Hon. S. E. Ancona nominated Hon. Wm. M. Randall, of Schuylkill county, as temporary chairman. The nomination was unanimously approved.

On taking the chair, Mr. Randall addressed the convention at some length, setting forth the duties of the Democracy in this national emergency and counselling, in the strongest terms, the selection of the very best men—men whose public and private reputations are spotless, and beyond the reach of fault finding. Mr. Randall's remarks were received with immense enthusiasm, and that they were forcible and convincing is shown by the fact that his suggestions were adopted to the letter, and men selected as standard bearers, who can go before the people of the State, claiming their entire confidence.

At the afternoon session the committee on permanent organization reported the following as officers of the convention:

- President—Col. William Hopkins. Vice Presidents—James Brooks, George A. Quigley, Joseph Caldwell, Dr. J. L. Forewood, Daniel K. Weidner, C. F. Eldred, R. R. Bridgens, Wm. F. Forsyth, Andrew M. Frantz, David Wherry, J. B. Hackel, George Jackson, Wm. L. Corbet, Benj. P. Kane, D. M. Donohoo, James Sheakley, Thomas A. McDevitt, Bryce M. Purcell, Dr. C. F. Shultz, Isaac Bechtel, Andrew Geiselman, Henry C. Eyer, Col. John M. Coffey, G. W. Wormley, Hon. Hiram Findlay, Jacob Quilman, Joseph M. Thompson, B. McCauley, John Mackin, Samuel Marshall. Secretaries—Frank M. Hutchison, John Huplett, Jacob Ziegler, A. J. Crisman, Wm. Breslin, W. S. Stenger, W. J. Jackson, J. M. Gantcher, Sergeant-at-Arms—Sam. Carson. Door Keeper—Foyard E. Degau. Ass't Door Keepers—Michael Sullivan, Wm. Gillingham, Michael Devlin, Matthew Thompson, John Gallagher, Frank McCord, Thomas A. Pennington. Mr. Hopkins, upon taking the chair, was loudly applauded.

Mr. Deiss, of Clinton, and General McCandless, of Philadelphia, by special request, addressed the convention, and were followed by Hon. W. Hopkins, the present chairman, in a neat, short speech.

Mr. Cassidy, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following, which were adopted amid the most vociferous applause:

RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, That the happiness of the people and the preservation of our power as a Republic depend upon the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, and the prompt restoration of each and all of the States to the enjoyment of their rights and functions in the Union, is essential to our progress, our prosperity, and the protection of our liberties, and Radical legislation is the only barrier thereto. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law; it is binding upon the people and upon every department of the Government, and it is the highest duty of those in and out of official place to yield implicit obedience to all its provisions, and it is the duty of every citizen to provide therein. That the recent attempts of the Legislative branch of the Government to usurp the office of the Executive, and to destroy the independence of the Judiciary, are deliberate attacks upon the plainest provisions of the Constitution, in utter violation of its spirit and tenor, and the overthrow of the Government itself. Resolved, That the Radicals in Congress have wronged from the people enormous sums of money, which they have squandered in reckless extravagance; that their system of revenue is ill devised, inequitable, and ineffectual; that rigid economy in every branch of the public service, a decrease in the number of officials, a reduction in the army and navy, and reform in the collection of the revenue are imperatively demanded. Only by this means can a reduction in the amount of taxation now imposed on the industrial and manufacturing interests be attained, and the payment of our indebtedness be assured. Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible to the country for the delay in the restoration of the Southern States to their just relations in the Union, and for the government of their people by military rule; that the purpose of these measures is to perpetuate Radical power through the votes of illiterate negroes. Resolved, That in enacting the Tenth of Office Law the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government, each for itself, had a right to judge of its constitutionality, and that in thus exercising the right the Executive was duly complying with that which he was bound to do, and which required him to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States; and that it is the right of every citizen, to have questions involving the constitutionality of any law specifically adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the right of the people to have said decisions enforced. Resolved, That the pending impeachment of the President of the United States is a gross and reckless abuse of partisan power, without justifiable cause, and is intended for the attainment of party purposes at the sacrifice of the most vital interests of the country.

Resolved, That a return to a specie-paying basis at the earliest practicable moment is essential to the interests of the people and prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That the national debt should be paid as rapidly as is consistent with the terms of the laws upon which the several loans are based.

Resolved, That the fifty-two bonds and the legal tender notes are component parts of the same financial system, and until the Government is able to redeem the legal tenders, the holders of these bonds should be required to receive legal tenders in payment.

Resolved, That every species of property should bear its proportion of taxation and that the exemption of Government bonds therefrom is unjust and inequitable.

Resolved, That we recognize with emotions of deepest gratitude the efforts of the gallant volunteer soldiers who so freely took up arms to protect the flag and preserve the Union, and we denounce as unjust to them, the efforts of the Radicals to prevent a restoration of the Union until negro supremacy is established in certain States, and negro equality made the rule in all.

Resolved, That the naturalization of foreign born citizens places them on the same footing as those born in this country, and it is the duty of the Government to see that all the citizens, naturalized and native, are protected in the rights of life, liberty, and property, abroad as well as at home, and that in the view of the Democracy the flag of the country ought and must be made to protect all our citizens.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Auditor General. On the third ballot Hon. Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, receiving a majority of votes, was declared the successful candidate, his nomination being subsequently made unanimous.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Surveyor General, the choice in the second ballot falling upon that gallant soldier, General Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia county. His nomination was also made unanimous.

Last in order came the election of delegates at large, resulting in the choice of:

- Hon. George W. Woodward, Hon. Asa Packer, Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. W. E. Hiestler, whose election was also made unanimous.

Hon. W. A. Wallace was by acclamation re-elected Chairman of the State Central Committee; a well-merited compliment to that indefatigable and consistent Democrat.

On motion of Mr. Cassidy, the following gentlemen were selected as the State Executive Committee:

- 1st District, Jno. P. Ahern; 2, T. S. Leisenring; 3, Michael Mullen; 4, H. F. Sellers; 5, Nimrod Strickland, Jr.; Jno. C. Smith; 6, Herman Yerkes; 7, Nelson Weiser; 8, J. D. Davis; 9, Jno. B. Stearns; 10, Harvey Sicker; 11, E. W. Sturtevant; 12, J. W. Bailey; 13, Thomas Chalfant; 14, Dr. Lewis Heck; 15, Robert Crane, W. P. Brington; 16, J. W. Littinger; 17, H. J. Stable; 20, John H. Uhl; 21, David Caldwell, A. G. Donsall; 22, H. D. Woodruff; 23, Thomas H. H. Blanning; 18th, J. Buchman; 25, J. B. Sweitzer, W. D. Moore; 26, D. M. Donohoo; 27, James Mosgrove; 29, Benj. Whitman.

Mr. Cassidy moved that the Chairman of the Executive Committee be empowered to appoint one person in each District as an especial deputy, in addition to those otherwise selected. Agreed to.

The following are the Electors and District Delegates:

- ELECTORS. At large—Geo. W. Cass and W. V. McArthur. 1st District, C. E. Kamerly; 2d, Charles M. Leisenring; 3d, Charles Buckwalter; 4th, George R. Berrel; 4th, H. R. Cogshall; 6th, Reuben Stahle; 7th, R. E. Monaghan; 8th, David L. Wenrick; 9th, B. G. M'Gann, 10th, Wm. Shirk; 10th, A. G. Broadhead, Jr.; 12th, Jno. Blanning; 13th, J. Ammerman; 14th, W. P. Withington; 15th, W. R. Gorgas; 16th, Wm. P. Schell; 17th, Cyrus L. Pershing; 18th, A. C. Noyes; 19th, W. A. Galbraith; 20th, John R. Packard; 21st, James C. Clark; 22d, James H. Hopkins; 23d, Edward S. Golden; 24th, Samuel B. Wilson.

DELEGATES.

The delegates chosen were: 1st District, William M'ullen, L. C. Cassidy; 2d, W. M. Reilly, W. C. Patterson; 3d, John E. Faunce, H. J. Linderman; 4th, Jeremiah M'Kibben; 5th, Charles M. Hurley, H. P. Ross; 6th, B. M. Boyer, John D. Stiles; 7th, John H. Brinton, Jackson Lyons; 8th, Hiestler Clymer, Jeremiah Sicker; 9th, William Patton, A. J. Steiman; 10th, F. W. Hughs, D. S. Hammond; 11th, D. W. Hamlin, Henry S. Mott; 12th, Michael Meylert, David Lowenberg; 14th, David M. Crawford, Wm. H. Miller; 15th, John A. Magee, John Gibson; 16th, George W. Brewer, John R. Donohoo; 17th, James Burris, Owen Clark; 18th George A. Auehntaugh, William Brindle; 19th, Byron D. Hamlin, W. L. Scott; 20th, William L. Corbett, Gaylord Church; 21st, John L. Dawson, James B. Salsman; 22d, John A. Strain, J. B. Guthrie; 23d, R. H. Kerr, John T. Barr; 24th, A. A. Purman, D. S. Morris.

All the business was now concluded. To the House of Representatives, for the use of the hall; to the Chairman, for his urbane presiding; to the Secretaries for their laborious duties, thanks were unanimously tendered, and thus ended the convention. The speaker's gavel fell, the members shook hands all around, and congratulatory remarks of the unusual and uninterrupted harmony of the prolonged proceedings were generally exchanged.

DEMOCRAT'S MODEL MONTHLY.

Ladies never weary of praising this Magazine for its beauty and usefulness. Its patterns are worth more than the price of each number, and with the admirable models furnished by its illustrations, are invaluable to ladies living in the country. We do not know much about the "Household" and other exclusively feminine departments, except that housekeepers think everything of them, but we do know that the reading matter is varied and unexceptionable, and that, altogether, it is as welcome a visitant as can be found in the parlor or family circle.—Price, \$3.00 per year, with a handsome premium. Send for a circular.—W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, N. Y.

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