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FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln. WAYNESBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1867.

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Political.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, HARRISBURG, July 27, 1867. To the People of Pennsylvania:

Fellow-Citizens—The official term of Geo. W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State is about to expire; and under the Constitution his successor will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next. This election is every way important, and the more so, because of the great principles and issues involved, and of the fact that the term is for fifteen years.

denied these assumptions, and between these conflicting principles and parties there has been perpetual warfare. In the main, the old Whig party ranged itself under the banner of Webster, and the Democratic party under that of Calhoun. One of the legitimate fruits of the States Rights doctrine was the rebellion of 1833, in South Carolina; the avowed object of which was to nullify the protective tariff of Congress, enacted in 1828.

the man who recently delivered an elaborate opinion denying the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (See the case of *Borie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligence of March 18, 1864, page 92.*) And when we go further back, and examine his early history, we find ample justification for all we have written, and more. So long ago as April, 1834, he appeared as "The Orator of the Day," at a meeting of a States' Rights Association, in Philadelphia. We here copy some of the proceedings of that interesting convention from "The Examiner and Journal of Political Economy, Devoted to the Advancement of the Cause of State Rights and Free Trade" Vol. 1, page 309.

recommending her son-in-law to President Lincoln and to Secretary Stanton—one to each—recommending her son-in-law for a position in Savannah—to take supplies to Savannah—after we heard of the capture of that place by Sherman. I asked her as she came out of the office if she had got the documents she wanted, and she showed them to me.

A. I called there, I think, between five and six, and immediately upon entering the room I said to President Johnson, who was lying upon the bed, "Great God, Governor, you have ruined yourself and the party!" President Johnson raised himself up on his elbow and said: "By God, I will straighten myself out and make myself felt before the end of my administration. Mr. Blair has been here and invited me to go up to his house, which I intend to do on Monday. Burnside [servant] go down to the bar and get me some whisky." I then left the room.

Washington, when Mr. Johnson was President. An interview at the White House is thus alluded to in the testimony: "He (the President) asked me why I was in a hurry to get back to Tennessee."

their work by popular vote. [Applause.] Has Congress required the ratification of a Constitutional amendment? So did the President. Has Congress established a test oath? So did the President. Our crime is, I suppose, that we provide that those whom the nation had made free should have the freeman's ballot for their protection, while the President did not. But the results of his policy strikingly contrast with the results of ours. The nation looked on to see what fruits would result from his action, and what they were. In nearly every State the rebel power resumed its authority and became dominant in their executive, legislative, and judicial departments, the vagrant and labor laws virtually re-enslaving the emancipated, followed by murders, outrages, riots and massacres, crowned the whole. Loyal men were under foot, and the revived spirit of rebellion was triumphant.

SPEECH OF HON. SCHUYLER COLfax.

A Defense of Congress and a Clear Exposition of the Political Situation—The President's Last Veto Message Dissected.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax was serenaded at the National Hotel, Washington City, at the close of the last session of Congress. After several choice airs flung by the band, the honorable gentleman came to the balcony and responded as follows, being frequently interrupted with loud expressions of approval:

But this will be eclipsed by the coming victory of 1868, when we shall place in the offices of the Government men who will be faithful to liberty, justice and loyalty. We ask no more, and will accept no less; and this victory will be swelled by the votes of the reconstructed South. When they return, as they will, in accordance with the terms prescribed in our legislation, they will return with magnificent majorities for the right. [Applause.] They will come back, led as they must be, by those who have been faithful to the Union in its darkest hours. They will join with us of the North, under the inspiring influence of free labor and free men, in the march of prosperity and power, and will join with them in so legislating, that hereafter in this noble land there shall be no man so poor, so humble, so obscure, that he cannot look up to the American flag as his unflinching protection, and to the ballot, which shall vindicate his rights in his own right hand, and all the loyal people shall say, "Amen." [Loud applause.]

Who, then, are Henry W. Williams and George Sharswood, the candidates for this vacant seat upon the Supreme bench? What are their past records, and where do they stand, in these eventful times, and on these momentous issues? The weal or woe of the Commonwealth, and perhaps of the nation, is involved in these questions; and it behooves every patriotic voter in the State to examine them with care.

Under this free democratic charter for rebellion, the lawful election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was claimed by the people of the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact"; and they chose secession and civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and State independence as "the necessary result." The denunciations proclaimed the war a failure; and it has now put into the field a life-long Free Trade and State Rights candidate, whom Judge Black endorses as one who "will stand by the Constitution and give pure law"—viz: who will stand by the Constitution as the States Rights party construe it, and give us such "pure law" as Judge Black has given President Buchanan and Andrew Johnson.

Q. How long after this occurrence before you were in President Johnson's room? At what time of the day? and on what errand? A. I called the next afternoon. I cannot state the hour precisely, to inform President Johnson that Mr. Stanton had not complied with his request to appoint me a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, of Volunteers, and also to present to him two young sons of Mr. Thomas Underwood, of Lafayette, Indiana, one about eight, the other about six years of age.

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