The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....August 24, 1866.

Democratic National Union Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

J. McD. SHARPE, of Franklin co'y.

FOR SENATOR,

B. F. MEYERS, of Bedford county.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

O. E. SHANNON, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

ROBT. STECKMAN, of Bloody Run.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier.

COMMISSIONER,

DAVID HOWSARE, of Southampton

POOR DIRECTOR,

MICHAEL DIEHL, of Colerain.

AUDITOR,

JOHN D. LUCAS, of Bloody Run.

The Climber.

A CAMPAIGN PAPER.

The undersigned are publishing a campaign paper entitled "The Climber," the first number of which was issued on the 7th of July inst., and which will be continued until the Gubernatorial election in October.

This publication is devoted to the support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy and the election of such candidates as are openly in favor of sustaining that policy. It contains sixteen columns of matter and is filled with racy editorials and the spiciest articles of the campaign. No conservative politician should be without it.

It will be embellished with PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON, Hon. HIESTER CLYMER and other eminent patriots and statesmen, and will contain a number of humerous political illustrations.

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MEYERS & MENGEL,
Bedford, Pa.

UNION and PEACE!

TAXATION
WITHOUT REPRESENTATION
Is Tyranny!

DEMOCRATIC

AND NATIONAL UNION

MASS MEETING!

The Democrats and Johnson Union men of Bedford county are hereby respectfully requested to assemble in MASS MEETING, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, for the purpose of considering the political issues that are at present before the people.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, (Post Master General under Mr. Lincoln) will be present to address the meeting. HON. J. McDOWELL SHARPE, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, and other speakers, will also speak to the people.

Fellow citizens of Bedford county! A great crisis is upon the country!—Shall the Union be restored, or Disunion perpetuated? Shall eight millions of people be made slaves, by enforcing upon them *Taxation without Representation?* Shall *Ten States* be stricken from the Union, *Ten Stars* blotted from the flag? Shall The Freedmen's Bureau continue to pile up millions of debt upon the Government, and shall the Negro Civil Rights Bill place the Black Man above the White? These are grave and momentous issues. Come and hear the leading statesmen of the country discuss them. Come, men of all parties, from all parts of the county, come and hear for yourselves; accept Truth and reject Error.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Chairman Dem. Co. Committee.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

The conferees for this Senatorial District met in this place, on Saturday last, and nominated the editor of this paper as the Democratic and National Union candidate for State Senate. We are happy to say that this nomination meets our entire approbation, though our modesty almost prevents us from putting this in print. We can only return our thanks for the honor conferred upon us, with the assurance that we shall do our utmost to bear the banner of the Democrats and Conservatives to victory on the second Tuesday of October.

ANOTHER war! A correspondent writing us from Cumberland, Md., (see another column) informs us that Mr. John Cessna, of this place, made a speech there recently in which he said there would be another war! Who wants war! If any body desires to see this country deluged with blood a second time, let them vote the Radical ticket!

COLORADO has gone Democratic!—Another gain. Hurrah for the "Earthquakes!"

"RESTORING REBELS TO POWER."

This is the constant out-cry of the opponents of President Johnson. Well, the question is just this: *Shall the people of the South be made slaves? Shall they be taxed and yet not be represented in the Government? Shall they be governed by military satraps at the expense of the whole country? or shall they be permitted to govern themselves as the people of other States do?* They have submitted to the authority of the Government; they have not only given up all idea of resisting the Government, but they have surrendered their doctrine of the right of secession and have yielded up their institution of slavery. Their leading men declare that they are loyal and swear that they will forever remain so. Gov. Orr and Senator Perry, of South Carolina, declared in our own hearing, at a meeting at the National Guards Hall, Philadelphia, a few days ago, that *the South has forever abandoned Secession and Negro Slavery*; that those questions had been submitted to the arbitrament of arms, *and the trial by battle had decided against Secession and Slavery.* Let that decision, said Messrs. Orr and Perry, *be final and eternal.* Now when these leaders of the South thus publicly proclaim the defeat and submission of their section; when they declare themselves and their people more ardently attached to the Union than ever before; when they ask the pardon of the Government and desire once more and forever hereafter to live with us as friends and brothers; shall we repel them, saying, "We will have nothing to do with you Rebels and Traitors?" Would such a course, on our part, be just? Nay, would it be patriotic? How could we ever have that true peace which flows from the hearts of people who respect and love each other? Such a course would damn us in the eyes of the civilized world. The oppression of Hungary by Austria, the trampling under foot of Poland by Russia, the thraldom of Ireland beneath the yoke of Britain, all would pale into insignificance before the abject slavery to which the policy of the Radicals would reduce ten States and eight millions of people. For no such purpose was our Government established. To no such end was the war for the maintenance of that Government waged. Our civil polity rests upon the theory of united, co-equal and independent States. The war was waged to maintain that polity, and in order to accomplish that end, to *bring back Rebels to the discharge of their duties as citizens. Now, when repentant Rebels get down upon their knees and ask to be allowed to discharge the duties of citizens*, are we to say they shall not be permitted? Shall we say to them, "Though you desire to be loyal, though you are willing to live with us as brothers, we will not suffer you? Though you have repented in sack-cloth and ashes, we will have nothing to do with you?" Never! Never! If God has implanted one charitable feeling in our bosoms, if one spark of love for the good of our common country animates our hearts, we will scout from our minds every thought of so great injustice, so contemptible an exhibition of malignity.

FINAL PROCLAMATION OF PEACE!

The Southern States all Within the Union!

The State of Texas having formally resumed her allegiance to the Union, the President has issued a proclamation declaring the insurrection at an end, peace restored throughout all the land and the Union re-established in its original entirety. The civil law will now take the place of military rule every where. The arts of peace will once more be cultivated from the Kennebec to the Rio Grande, without one interrupting jar from the rude hand of military power. Oh! God of Peace and Love! Thanks be to that beneficent and merciful Providence which has delivered us from anarchy, war and death! Thanks be to that Power Who alone can make our national re-union permanent and to Whom we now address our prayer for unity, harmony and fraternity among the people!

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The most important as well as the largest Convention ever held in this country since the formation of the Government, assembled in Philadelphia on the 14th inst. The National Union Convention will be written down in history as a gigantic success. The greatest and best men from all sections of the country, the wisest statesmen and the purest patriots, took part in its councils. It was a true Union Convention. It was an assemblage of the representative men of every State, men determined to re-unite in the bonds of fraternal love, the broken sections of our country. The work of the Convention is crystalized in the Address and Declaration of Principles which it put forward. We shall lay the Address before our readers at an early day. For abstract of the proceedings see another column.

A BRIEF APPEAL TO CHRISTIAN MEN AND WOMEN.

Christians! Followers of the Prince of Peace! do you approve the bitterness with which a partizan press assails the people of the South and all who desire their restoration to the Union? Do you want to live at eternal enmity with those people? Do you want to oppress them with taxes and yet not permit them to be represented in the Goverement which they are forced to sustain? Would you blot our national name with injustice and brand the American character with the stigma of tyranny? Would you make a Poland, a Hungary, or an Ireland, of the South? God forbid! We appeal to your sense of justice, we invoke you by every feeling which animates a Christian's heart, we adjure you by every instinct of mercy, by every hope that your own transgressions may be forgiven, to act like true Christians, to frown upon all attempts to stir up sectional discord; to deal mercifully and in the spirit of charity with those who have erred; and to do all in your power to bring peace and concord to the people. If you believe in the doctrines of the beloved Saviour you can do nothing else. Malice, Hatred, Revenge, the ruling passions in the hearts of those men who now denounce the submissive people of the South and all who would live at peace with them, are of the Devil, and he who gives them room in his breast, is not simply a sinner, he is a fiend! Choose ye, then, whether ye will act the part of Christian men, or whether you will degrade yourselves into the bestiality which wreaks its vengeance upon the defenceless and tramples under foot even those who are kneeling in the dust and suing for pardon. Meanwhile remember that

"Mercy is a quality that is not strained;
It is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives
And him that takes."

GEARY COMES OUT AT LAST!

He Declares Openly for Negro Suffrage!

Let Every Voter Know It!

John W. Geary has just made a speech at "Lochiel Iron Works," in which he took open ground in favor of NEGRO SUFFRAGE! He declared that he was "ready to meet the issue of Negro Suffrage, and he was not prepared to deny THE RIGHT OF VOTING TO THE COLORED MAN!" Hitherto some people have thought that Geary was not in favor of Negro Suffrage. Now he has settled all doubts on that subject. Let every body know that Geary says he is not prepared to deny the Negro the right to vote.

THAT cock won't fight! We mean the answer which the organ of the Disunionists makes to Col. Filler's allegation that he was "counted out" in the "Republican" County Convention.—The blame cannot be shifted upon the Secretary of that Convention who is now residing in Baltimore, to whom Col. Filler does not attach any blame for his defeat. Nor can it shield the fraud which was perpetrated upon Col. Filler, behind charges against Democratic candidates or the Democratic County Convention. Votes were not called out for one man *and tallied for another* in the Democratic Convention, as Col. Filler alleges and says he can prove, was done in the "Republican" Convention. But the fraud upon Col. Filler is cast into the shade by the trickery which was used to floor Capt. Stuckey in the Republican Legislative Conference. In order to defeat all chances of Dr. Duffield's nomination for Senator, the conferees from Somerset, at the instance of Mr. Stutzman and his friends, voted for Richards, thus defeating Capt. Stuckey, in order to give Mr. Stutzman a show for the nomination. If there was any other reason for defeating the one-legged soldier, Capt. Stuckey, we would be glad to have the organ of the Disunionists state it.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Mr. Lincoln's Postmaster General, Judge Blair, will address the people of Bedford county, on Monday evening of Court week, Sept. 3. Judge Blair was one of the founders of the "Republican" party, and clung to its organization until it deserted its principles, to follow Thad Stevens. Go and hear him.

CURTIN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

At York, the other day, Gov. Curtin standing by Gen. Geary's side, and speaking for him, said: *"If the South desires the Negroes to vote, come on with your wool! There can be no possible objection to it!"* All, therefore, that is needed to make Negro Suffrage right in Pennsylvania, is that the South agree to it.

THE "earthquake" in Kentucky has been terrific. Instead of 25,000 Democratic majority as stated last week, Kentucky gives us nearly 50,000! Pennsylvania will follow the footsteps of the State of Henry Clay.

THAD. STEVENS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS!

He Declares Negroes to be the Equals of White Foreigners!

Thaddeus Stevens was re-nominated for Congress, by the Radicals of Lancaster county, one day last week, and upon accepting the nomination he made a speech from which we make the following extract:

"We have not yet done justice to the oppressed race. We have not gone as far as the Emperor of Russia, when he ordered the freedom of thousands of his oppressed people and endowed them with the right of citizenship. We have been too much governed by our prejudices. We have listened too much to those whose cry is "Negro Equality"—"Nigger"—"Nigger"—"Nigger!" *We are influenced too much by those persons from foreign lands who, while in search of freedom, deny that blessed boon to them who are their equals.*"

The man who uttered these words stands in the fore-front of the Radical faction. He is its Jupiter Tonans, and as he winks it nods. He speaks for it and his utterances are accepted by its members as parts of their creed. Hence the Radical faction, through Thaddeus Stevens, formally and solemnly declare that *Negroes are the equals of white foreigners!* Foreign-born citizens! Descendants of the pioneers who came from the banks of the Rhine, from the vine-clad hills of France, from the green fields of Erin, from bonnie England and from glorious Scotland! Do you believe in such doctrine, and will you march under the banner of such leaders?

ABUSE OF THE SOLDIERS.

Geary in a recent speech at York, said that the soldiers who assembled at Harrisburg on the first of August, were "Shysters and Cowards, Skulkers and Hospital Bummers." To say the least of it, such language was very unbecoming in one who aspires to the dignified position of Governor of Pennsylvania. But what shall be said of a man who applies such epithets to the bravest of the brave, simply because they do not choose to cast their votes for him? For instance, take the representatives of our own county in that Convention. Who will dare to repeat what Geary has said, in regard to THOS. H. LYONS, LAWRENCE DEFIBAUGH, PHILIP HUZZARD, JEREMIAH THOMPSON and PHILIP LEONARD? These men served from the beginning of the war to its close, and did their whole duty wherever their presence was required, whether in the exhausting march, in the deadly breach, or amid the dangers and horrors of the field of battle. Let the soldiers remember how Geary has slandered their comrades.

GEN. GRANT ALL RIGHT.

The Committee appointed by the National Union Convention to present a copy of the Address and Resolutions of the Convention to President Johnson, performed that duty at the White House, on Saturday last. Senator Reverdy Johnson made the presentation speech. The President made a most excellent and patriotic reply, which we will lay before our readers in due time. During the ceremony, GEN. U. S. GRANT *stood by the President's side*, and at the close of the proceedings the two retired together. The President made some patriotic allusions to the services of Gen. Grant, which were loudly cheered by the audience. Here is another opportunity for Geary. Is Grant a "Shyster and a coward, a skulker and a Hospital Bummer," too?

A SPECK OF WAR.

Prince Maximilian, of Mexico, having proclaimed the port of Matamoras and other Mexican ports closed to foreign and coasting traffic, President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring the manifesto of Maximilian null and void, because the blockade proclaimed is not supported by sufficient naval or military force. The President's proclamation concludes by saying that "any attempt which shall be made to enforce the blockade against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed." This may lead to a serious dispute between our Government and Louis Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria. But the President is right in maintaining the rights of our citizens abroad, and the people will sustain him in the step he has taken.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY prints weekly interminable columns of stuff about "rebels" and "traitors," just as though the war was still raging and the Southern people had not submitted to the authority of the Government.—Just such miserable public scolds as the *Repository* are the sole cause of any alienation that may yet exist between the people of the North and those of the South. The ranting and blustering of these pestilent creatures serves only to keep up discord between those who should be united in feeling and sentiment. If we are ever to have peace and concord in this land of ours, such public nuisances as the *Franklin Repository* must be abated.

UNION!

The People of the United States in Council.

A WHOLE COUNTRY AND AN UNMUTILATED FLAG.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS TYRANNY.

THE HEROES AND STATESMEN OF THE COUNTRY DECLARE THAT THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS MUST BE CHANGED.

GEN. JOHN A. DIX Temporary Chairman.
SENATOR DOOLITTLE Permanent President.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM AND PERFECT HARMONY.

The Great National Union Convention assembled at Philadelphia, in the grand Wigwam prepared for its sittings on Tuesday, 14th inst., and was called to order by Post Master General A. W. Randall. Delegates were present from every State and Territory in the Union. The best men of all parties were present. Republicans and Democrats sat side by side in its councils. Northern war men and Southern war men met and shook hands in token of re-union. Massachusetts and South Carolina clasped hands, and as the band struck up the air of "Auld Lang Syne," many a manly heart was touched and many an eye filled with tears of joy that the friendship of the past was about to be restored, never again to be broken.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The Convention was organized yesterday by the temporary selection of Gen. Dix as President. After the delivery of his opening address, and a prayer by Rev. Mr. M'Donough, committees on credentials and organization were appointed, and the Convention adjourned to meet at noon to-day—15. Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, George Francis Train and H. Clay Dean sent in letters of withdrawal as delegates, in order to promote harmony. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following incidents:

At a quarter of twelve o'clock the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by the "Flag of our Union forever," and a few minutes before twelve Senator Cowan, Senator Doolittle, Orville H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior; A. W. Randall, Esq., Postmaster General and Chairman of the Executive Committee; Hon. Montgomery Blair, Mr. Wendell, and other prominent lights of the National Union Convention, walked up the main aisle and took their seats on the speaker's platform.

Shortly after these gentlemen were seated, a novel scene took place, the like of which has not been witnessed since the first agitation of the slavery question. The Hon. A. W. Randall announced that the delegates from those two ultra sections of the Union, Massachusetts and South Carolina, would enter the building arm in arm. The effect was electrical. The delegates rose to their feet, and sent forth cheers upon cheers, making the welkin ring with their huzzas.

The delegates alluded to entered and marched arm in arm up the eastern aisle of the Wigwam. The South Carolina delegation was headed by Governor J. L. Orr, and the Massachusetts party by Gen. Couch. Amid the most tumultuous applause these gentlemen took their seats. The band then struck up a national air, which was greeted with great applause, after which the air so popular with the rebels during the war, "Dixie," was performed, when the entire delegation vociferously applauded. General Custer led the applause when "Dixie" was played.—Mr. John Hogan, of Missouri, then rose, and in stentorian tones proposed three cheers for the thirty-six United States, which were given with considerable vim. Some delegate then proposed three cheers for President Johnson, which were met with a rather spirited response, and these were followed by three cheers for the Union, and also three cheers for the Red, White and Blue.

When the name of General John A. Dix, of New York, was proposed as temporary chairman, the late rebel General "Dick Taylor" rose and proposed three cheers for him, which were given with considerable zest.

The deliberations of the Convention were opened by a speech from General Dix, after he occupied the chair. The speech was very conservative in its character, and was delivered with great emphasis and expression. A number of the sentiments uttered by the General found a ready response on the part of those assembled, and he was frequently interrupted with applause.—The General is a very finished speaker, and he was listened to with great attention.

The scene during the prayer that followed General Dix's speech was very impressive. The entire assemblage rose to their feet, and a deathlike stillness prevailed, while the clergyman with a clear voice and distinct enunciation, invoked the blessings of the Almighty on the deliberations of the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The Committee on Permanent Organization yesterday (15th) reported Hon. J. R. Doolittle as permanent President, and a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. Vallandigham's letter of withdrawal was read. A committee of two from each State was appointed on resolutions—Messrs. Cowan and Bigler representing Pennsylvania—the former as chairman. The following dispatch was received from the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—To the Hon. O. H. Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall, Convention at Philadelphia: I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring, and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted, and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate result.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

An immense number of people were present in the Wigwam, among them many ladies. Great enthusiasm and the utmost harmony prevailed. Hon. Hiester Clymer entered the Convention at a quarter of twelve o'clock, and was received with deafening applause from the whole vast assemblage. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

At 12 o'clock yesterday the scene inside the Wigwam baffled description. It becoming generally known that the Convention would assemble at the Wigwam, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, long before the hour announced for the commencement of business the spacious edifice was completely filled, not an available seat was vacant, and such a perfect sea of human heads as presented itself to the sight has rarely been seen in this city.

The contractors for the Wigwam have informed us that the building will accommodate nearly fifteen thousand people. If such is the fact, there were fifteen thousand present, for while Senator Doolittle was speaking there was not a nook or corner in the vast auditorium that did not display a human head.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The Convention assembled in the Wigwam at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment. Every seat in the auditorium was filled. The attendance of ladies was much larger than on any previous session.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Reimensnyder, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Doolittle rose and said: Before proceeding to any further business, the Chair begs leave to announce, as the first response to the call for this Convention in political action, the result of the Colorado election. [Applause.]

DENVER, Colorado Territory, Aug. 15.—Returns from all parts of the Territory render certain the election of A. C. Hunt, Administration candidate, ever Chillicote, Radical. [Great Applause.]

Mr. Crowell, of New Jersey—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Union National executive committee be appointed, to be composed of two delegates from each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia. Adopted.

Reverdy Johnson—who in rising was greeted with loud applause—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of two delegates from each State, and one from each Territory and the District of Columbia, be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the President of the United States and present him with an authentic copy of the proceedings of this Convention. Carried.

Charles Knapp, of the District of Columbia. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of finance be appointed to consist of two delegates from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia. Carried.

Gen. Patton, of Penn'a., offered a resolution on the subject of representation in the Convention, which, under the rules of the Convention, was referred without reading or debate.

Mr. Cowan. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and they are hereby tendered to Morton M'Michael, Esq., mayor of the city of Philadelphia, for his admirable police arrangements for the preservation of peace and good order during the sittings of this Convention. [Applause.] Carried unanimously.

Mr. Cowan, on behalf of the committee who were appointed to prepare resolutions and an address, after a very careful and elaborate consideration of the same, lasting all day and a great part of the night, offered the following declaration of principles, adopted unanimously by the committee, which the Secretary of this Convention will read; and also an address to the people of the country, which will be read by the Hon. Mr. Raymond, of New York. [Applause.]

The Secretary then proceeded to read the declaration of principles.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention, assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

1st. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

2d. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unabridged and unaltered; and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

3d. Representation in the congress of the United States, and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people.

4th. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

5th. The constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

6th. Such amendments to the constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions.

7th. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the State of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

8th. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable; and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to be to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

9th. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

10th. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

The reading of the various resolutions was interrupted by frequent applause. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, editor of the *N. Y. Times* and Republican member of Congress from that city, then appeared upon the platform for the purpose of reading the Address to the people. His appearance was greeted with a storm of applause which lasted some minutes.—The reading of the address called forth the frequent plaudits of the assembled multitude, and Mr. Raymond was required to repeat the reading of that part of it which referred to the equality of the States and the right of the people of all the States to representation in Congress. During the reading of the Address, there was not an inch of standing room in the Wigwam, whilst outside the police were compelled to form a line to keep back the thousands who were struggling to get into the vestibule of the crowded building. At about 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of Thursday, (16th.) the Convention, having finished its labors in perfect harmony, adjourned *sine die*. Thus closed the proceedings of the greatest popular assembly convened in the history of the Republic. Thus gloriously will also its object be attained—the Union of the States and the restoration of peace and prosperity to the country.

Disunion Meeting in Cumberland, Md.

MR. EDITOR:—For the last two weeks, the Radical Disunionists of this city and county, have had their hopes and expectations greatly excited at the prospect of the great Abolition gathering that was to take place last Saturday, the 11th of August. The faithful here looked with great interest to the approach of the day, as their leaders had taught them to believe that they would hear the choicest orators of the Abolition faith. The names of Nye, of Nevada, Hamilton, of Texas, Stokes, of Tennessee, the present congressman from this district, Ex-Governor Francis Thomas, together with other lesser lights, were ostentatiously paraded in the placards calling the meeting for the last two weeks. The audience fully expected to be regaled with the choicest bits of Abolition oratory, but what a disappointment! Instead of the distinguished Disunionists whom the leaders had promised their followers to hear, they were forced to be content with two renegade Democrats, who have been abolitionized within the last five years, to wit: one Joseph Stewart, who made a little election district reputation during the war, and who had for some time held the office of deputy clerk, for Baltimore County Circuit Court; the other, John Cessna, of your town, who once had some position with the Democracy of Bedford, and whom they elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature. Of John Cessna I can say something, as I have long known him and am acquainted with his political antecedents, but before I proceed to pay my respects to this illustrious convert to the abolition cause, I will endeavor to convey to you some idea of the character and size of the meeting.

I did suppose from the size of the hand-bill that decorated the lamp-posts and corners of the streets, for the last two weeks, that it would be impossible to number the voters that would be in attendance; indeed as I had some curiosity to see John Cessna perform in his present character of Abolitionist, I was fearful that I would be unable to procure a good position to see and hear from the unusual crowd that would be in attendance. But I encountered no such difficulty, for aside from the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, there were, all told, from fifty to seventy-five persons present. A band of music paraded the streets for the purpose of adding to the size of the meeting, but it would not answer, and it was apparent and patent to every one, so far as numbers were concerned, that it was a ridiculous failure.

After the appointment of the officers the performance was commenced by Mr. Stewart. His remarks were evidently prepared with much care. It is only necessary to say that he was thoroughly familiar with the Abolition catechism, which is placed in the hands of every recreant Democrat who attaches himself to the Abolition Church. His speech abounded in all those trite phrases which are taught by the Disunion schoolmasters, Sumner, Stevens and Wade, such as "rebels," "copperheads," "traitors," "the lie of the nation," &., &c. I will content myself with Stewart by saying that the glibness with which he used the choice and elegant words that I have named, shows his thorough familiarity with the Abolition dictionary and that after a time of further probation, unless there should be a collapse of the party, he may expect some reward for his new-born zeal.

But the *great* speaker of the occasion was your townsman, John Cessna. As I am a Pennsylvanian and know John as an old politician, I had some curiosity to see how he would perform in his character as an abolition speaker. I can only say that he was entirely equal to the task and his speech won the unqualified approbation of his Abolition audience. He well knew the Disunion party with which he now affiliates and that nothing he could say would be too strong for their stomachs. He was particularly violent upon the whole Southern people; predicted another war in 1868, when they would be compelled, with uplifted hands, to sue for pardon or be driven into the Gulf of Mexico. As for General Lee, the latchet of whose shoes he is not worthy to unloose, he consigned him to the gallows. But that portion of Cessna's speech, with which his appreciative audience was most delighted, was that in which he taught his brethren how they could retain their ill-gotten power. *Hearken, people of Bedford!* This man, Cessna, here announced as his opinion, that the abolitionists, *with the loyal negroes*, constitute a majority of the citizens of the United States, and that if they, *the abolitionists and negroes*, only cling together and remain united, both in winter and summer, in despite of color and scent, they the loyal men, could always retain the government in their hands. The announcement of this opinion encouraged and seemed to arouse the spirits of his brethren, which have been rather drooping for the last month in this latitude. It remained for this man to point out the way by which the Abolitionists could retain power, even in Maryland, to wit, *a perfect union between the negro and white man.* Only let the white man eschew the spirit of caste and be regardless of the perfume that emanates from the hide of his black brethren, and the Abolitionists will be enabled to retain their ascendancy even in Maryland. I know that no white man in this State, however deeply steeped in the abolition pool, would have been so shameless as to have suggested such a coalition. It remained for this Pennsylvania abolitionist to suggest this union of white and black, to achieve a party triumph. As a native of Pennsylvania, I feel satisfied that when this man Cessna, suggested this infamous and filthy coalition between white and black, that he was speaking the opinions of but few of the citizens of the Old Keystone State.

In conclusion, I would suggest, in view of John Cessna's remarks, that when he again addresses the people, a special flag should be prepared to adorn the stand from which he speaks, in place of the red, white and blue, a black and white flag, the black side strongly preponderating as a fit emblem of his opinions. Truly yours,

J. SNIDER.